

ملأ من الحزن

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QUARTER WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 72-85 (72-81). Tomorrow variable.
Precip. 20-40 (10-40). LONDON: Var-
iable. Temp. 72-85 (72-81). Tomorrow
precip. 20-40 (10-40). CHANDEL:
Partly sunny. Temp. 72-85 (72-81). NEW
York: Partly sunny. Temp. 72-85 (72-81).
Additional weather — COMICS PAGE.

28,769



ACCUSED—Twenty-one former Greek Army officers sit in court yesterday as their trial, on charges of planning to overthrow the government, began in Athens.

They Shout 'Not Guilty' Pleas

21 on Trial in Greece for Coup Plot

ATHENS, July 21 (UPI)—Twenty-one former army officers accused of plotting to overthrow the government's one-year-old democratic regime shouted their pleas of "not guilty" today in a military court guarded by heavily armed police.

It's a frame-up," one of the defendants said.

Gen. Emmanuel Plevrakis, president of the six-member tribunal, ordered the court clerk to read the phrase "frame-up" in the record.

Gen. Plevrakis, who was military commander in the Athens area at the time, was ordered by Gen. Krikkos to take part in and observe the developments.

The defense demanded the exclusion of the assistant prosecution.

electronic equipment to make sure that persons entering the courtroom did not carry concealed weapons.

The judges spent most of the trial's first day considering defense objections and motions. They rejected most of the motions but agreed to call Maj. Nikolaos Tsangarakis as the first witness and summoned Lt. Gen. Costas Krikkos to testify in person.

Maj. Tsangarakis last January reported the alleged plot to Gen. Krikkos, who was military commander in the Athens area at the time. He was ordered by Gen. Krikkos to take part in and observe the developments.

The defense demanded the exclusion of the assistant prosecution.

tor, Col. George Athanassopoulos, because he took part in the investigation of the case but the motion was refused.

After hearing all the defense motions, the court called Maj. Tsangarakis to the stand. But as soon as he had taken the oath, the process was adjourned until tomorrow.

The defendants, who include two brigadier generals and six colonels, were among 69 officers originally accused of plotting against the democratic regime after it had been in office for six months.

They were arrested on Feb. 24, and charged with high treason—conspiring to overthrow by force the country's legal government. Because the alleged crime was committed while the armed forces were under mobilization, conviction could result in the death penalty.

Of those arrested, 17 have been released and others face separate trials.

The alleged leaders of the plot, former chief of military police Dimitrios Ioannidis and Dimitrios Papapostolou, will be tried by a civilian court because both had left the military by the time of the reported conspiracy.

Top Panel In Lisbon Convenes In Crisis

LISBON, July 21 (AP)—The ruling High Council of the Revolution met in urgent session today to consider rising political violence across the country and ways to defuse the nation's worst governmental crisis since the leftist revolution began 16 months ago.

The 30-man military body convened in secret session amid continuing reports of efforts by moderate military officers—and open demands by the Socialist party—to oust the Communist-leaning Premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves.

A newspaper said the council was going to "reexamine" a statement Saturday by President Francisco de Costa Gomes that apparently was aimed at reconciliation and attracting dissident political parties back into the government.

It was not immediately clear why the statement by Gen. de Costa Gomes, also head of the council, needed to be reviewed, if indeed it was.

The President, in a report to the Portuguese people on an earlier council meeting, assured the nation that a new government would be formed soon, although he did not say Gen. Gonçalves would head it.

Cavalbo on Trip
Despite the civil strife, Brig. Gen. Osorio Santos de Carvalho, head of the nation's security forces, left for Cuba on a week-long official visit to study aspects of the Cuban revolution.

News reports said that Socialists, threatened by Communists before weekend rallies in Oporto and Lisbon, had attacked or sacked at least 14 Communist headquarters in towns mostly north of Lisbon. Four new attacks were reported today. The clashes in the streets took two lives and injured more than 40 persons.

The Communist-dominated press, radio and television continued a campaign of support for the Premier while criticizing Socialist party leader Mario Soares, who has said he will return to the government only if Gen. Gonçalves is removed from office.

The Socialist party, the nation's largest, triggered the crisis by walking out 11 days ago and charging that Gen. Gonçalves and other radical officers were guiding the country toward dictatorship. The left-center Popular Democratic party also walked out, leaving only Communists and an allied party in the coalition before it dissolved.

Opposed to Premier
A spokesman for the Popular Democrats said that his party did not intend at present to make public any conditions for rejoining the government.

But the party, the second-largest, was known to be strongly opposed to Gen. Gonçalves.

The Premier said he might announce a new government this week and that it would include members of political parties who had put aside party partisanship.

The outbreak of violence was termed "reactionary escalation" by the leftist-dominated press, following the lead of the so-called Fifth Division of the General Staff, the political and propaganda section of the Armed Forces.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



SIGNING OFF—Cosmonaut Alexei Leonov autographs the Soyuz spacecraft as Valeri Kubasov waits his turn after their soft landing yesterday in central Asia, near Arkalyk.



Soyuz spacecraft, seen on television, lands as retro rockets raise large cloud of dust.

Return Televised Live Soyuz-19 Cosmonauts Land After Rendezvous in Space

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 21 (UPI)—The two Soviet cosmonauts of Soyuz-19 touched down safely in a billowing cloud of dust on the steppes of Soviet Central Asia today, successfully winding up their rendezvous in space with U.S. Apollo astronauts.

Col. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov were described by Soviet space officials as feeling fine after they climbed unsteadily out of their heat-scorching capsule. Col. Leonov initially described their historic flight as "hard, very hard."

The Soyuz-19 descent vehicle, bobbing below an orange-and-white horizontally striped parachute, landed precisely on schedule at 1:51 p.m. Moscow time nearly 34 miles northeast of the town of Arkalyk in Central Kazakhstan.

Enveloped in dust, the capsule was toppled over onto its side by the pull of the drifting parachute. Helicopter-borne search-and-rescue specialists wearing coveralls and berets, appeared within a few minutes to help the astronauts scramble out onto the earth.

The touchdown site was reported to be slightly more than 300 miles from the Baikonur cosmodrome, where the Soyuz spacecraft was launched into orbit six days ago.

The landing was witnessed on television by millions of Russians as helicopters with cameras followed the capsule floating down to earth. The landing was the first to be shown live in the Soviet Union, which has generally kept its space program veiled in secrecy.

(The Apollo astronauts today slept through the television coverage of the Soyuz landing. They were over the Pacific near Tokyo when the cosmonauts landed.)

(Awakened by ground controllers and informed of the landing minutes after the Russians returned to earth, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford said, "Very good. Sure glad to hear everything went good. Give them our best.")

Col. Leonov, who was first to emerge from the capsule, asserted that "we worked strictly on schedule and it was hard, very hard."

"It feels good to be back home on mother-earth," Col. Leonov

was quoted as saying before he and Mr. Kubasov were taken to the Baikonur cosmodrome.

The smooth landing brought to a close the Soviet phase of the Apollo-Soyuz joint mission, preparations for which began more than three years ago. The three U.S. astronauts aboard the Apollo spacecraft are due to return to earth Thursday.

The top Kremlin leadership praised Col. Leonov and Mr. Kubasov and their performance and also paid tribute "to the great skill of the American astronauts Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton."

The message, which was signed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

'Soccer Game' Between CIA, KGB 'Canceled'

HOUSTON, July 21 (UPI)—A note in English and Russian appeared yesterday at the space center here for newsmen covering the Apollo-Soyuz flight.

It disclosed the cancellation of a soccer game announced Saturday in a bilingual note, which said the event would be between "representatives of the CIA and the KGB who are here as accredited media representatives."

Yesterday's note said the "game was called on account of orders from HQ in Moscow and Washington." It was signed by "the double agent in charge."

Israel Offer To Egypt Reportedly Broadened

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 21 (NYT)—Israel has offered to withdraw to the easternmost hills of the Sinai passes as part of its latest package of negotiating proposals for a new interim agreement with Egypt, senior Israeli officials said today.

The Israeli package, which was to be communicated in detail to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today, includes a map depicting a new Israeli withdrawal line slightly to the east of the line in an earlier Israeli proposal, which was rejected by Cairo three weeks ago.

However, Israel still wants to retain some "strategically important points" in the eastern ends of the Gidi and Mitla Passes, the officials said.

Israel also is ready to agree to have U.S. technicians man four electronic-surveillance stations in the passes area in addition to two manned by Israeli and Egyptian technicians under U.S. supervision. The U.S.-manned stations would be linked to the United Nations Emergency Force and would report their observations to UN headquarters in New York, the sources said.

Without interference
Earlier in the negotiations, Israel had proposed that it operate its own surveillance stations without interference or supervision by a third party.

Israeli officials seem hopeful that these compromises will obtain a broadly positive response from Egypt sometime this week. Although some differences undoubtedly will remain for negotiation, the Israelis hope that the latest proposals will lead to another diplomatic shuttle by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to conclude a second-stage disengagement agreement next month.

The New York Times reported from Washington that Mr. Kissinger today received an initial report on the Egyptian response to the latest Israeli proposals amid private predictions by U.S. officials that the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for a new Sinai agreement would be broken.

Robert Anderson, the State Department spokesman, said that the negotiations, through U.S. mediation, were "very intense and delicate" and that "we continue to hope that progress can be made."

He refused to give details on the report to Mr. Kissinger, sent by the U.S. Ambassador to Cairo, Edmund F.tiles, who conveyed the new Israeli proposals to President Anwar el-Sadat last night.

The mood of key officials in Washington seemed optimistic that the Israeli proposals, worked out in the last three weeks through intensive consultation with the United States, would form the basis for an eventual agreement that could be completed by the middle of next month when Mr. Kissinger will probably return to the Middle East.

The new Israeli withdrawal line was reportedly drawn early last week by the three members of the Israeli negotiating team, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

gandan Hints at War

min Accuses 3 OAU States of Spying for South Africa

KAMPALA, July 21 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today accused three member states of the Organization of African Unity of spying for South Africa and Rhodesia, indicating that war could erupt.

Mr. Amin's criticism, directed at Botswana, Uganda, and the 46-nation OAU decided to confirm the Ugandan as its chairman for the next 12 months.

While Mr. Amin's attack targeted the OAU into a major controversy, another crisis deepened in the conference hall as the organization accused one of attacking the Comoros in the Indian Ocean with ships and troops.

After more than 100 years of French rule, the Comoros earlier this month declared independence. The OAU recognized the group an independent state last week.

Threat to Peace
The OAU condemned the recent French attack as aggressive and a threat to world peace. Mr. Amin's quarrel with Zambia, Zambia and Botswana into the open with two arate attacks carried by Ugandan radio, accusing them of spying for South Africa and Rhodesia.

The President was chivalrously served by the three council members to boycott the OAU sitting here, their repeated claim of his policies and "inimicity" and reported attempts block his nomination as OAU chairman.

The radio, quoting a military spokesman who is invariably hostile to Mr. Amin, accused President Nyerere of Tanzania, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Sese Khamu of Botswana of trying to wreck the OAU meeting.

I added:

But having failed to do this, they have now resorted to spying for South Africa and Rhodesian governments."

an earlier broadcast, he accused these nations of being "ord Europe Trip
begins Saturday

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—President Ford will leave Saturday to visit four European capitals before arrival in Helsinki for the European Security Conference summit meeting there.

President Ford and Mrs. Ford will spend July 26-28 in Bonn, July 28-30 in Warsaw, Aug. 2-3 in Bucharest and Aug. 3-4 in Prague.

Between his visits to Poland and Romania, Mr. Ford will go Helsinki for the 35-nation conference. He is due to arrive in Helsinki July 29 and to remain through Aug. 1. William Greener, deputy press secretary, said,

min Accuses 3 OAU States

of Spying for South Africa

agents for Israel and said that Tanzania was receiving technical and military assistance from Tel Aviv.

Racist Policy
Marshal Amin also accused the three countries of "following the racist policy of détente (with South Africa) which is poison to the African people" and added that these countries' leaders were "now ashamed to come before their colleagues in Kampala because of their dirty activities."

The three countries under attack have pushed for continued contacts with Pretoria, but in their absence, the OAU was expected to adopt a very toughly worded document attacking white minority regimes.

Marshal Amin indicated that the controversy could result in armed conflict and he said that Uganda's Russian-equipped, 20,000-man armed forces "were much stronger than the others who could not stay in the battlefield."

Paris Denies Reports
PARIS, July 21 (AP)—A French official today qualified as "completely false" reports that French warships and troops are attacking the Comoros Islands.

After Key Aide Leaves Amid Economic Crisis
Argentina Ponders Future of Mrs. Peron

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, July 21 (WP)—The departure Saturday night of José Lopez Rega, who as President Isabel Peron's key adviser was regarded as the real governing power here, has left national attention focused on two subjects: the economic mess for which Mr. Lopez Rega has become the scapegoat, and speculation about the future of the increasingly isolated President.

Argentina's leaders, public and foreign observers are mulling over three questions—when (not whether) Mr. Lopez Rega's allies in high government posts will resign, which economic philosophy will replace theirs and whether his flight to Europe was forced upon Mrs. Peron or was approved by her.

In a move viewed by many as a major shakeup of her government, the President today accepted the resignations of two Cabinet ministers and dismissed a third.

Later, she met with labor leaders seeking major reforms. But the meeting was cut short, they said, because of Mrs. Peron's ill health. They said they agreed to end the session early because the President appeared tired, weak and nervous.

Mrs. Peron has had a bad cold—some reports indicate that she

Puerto Rico Gains From Immigration

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The U.S. Census Bureau reported yesterday that a trend of several decades has reversed in Puerto Rico, where immigration now exceeds emigration.

The report, the first on the subject since the 1970 census, showed that overall, in the three years since the census, the island indicated a net gain of 66,000 persons because those immigrating outnumbered those emigrating.

In the decade before 1970, the emigration-immigration figures showed a net loss to the island of 200,000 persons.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Argentina Ponders Future of Mrs. Peron

By Joanne Omang

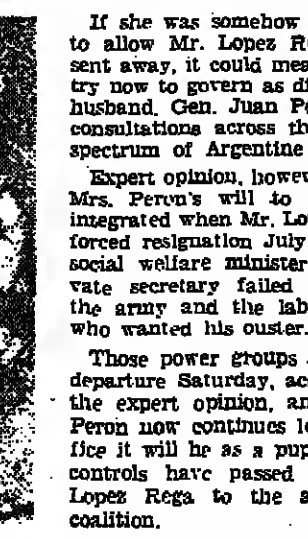
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Mrs. Peron has had a bad cold—some reports indicate that she



José Lopez Rega

has the flu—which is said to have added to her personal problems during three weeks of crises and confrontations.

Given to displays of table-pounding rage and emotional tongue-lashings of her ministers, in recent months Mrs. Peron had listened only to Mr. Lopez Rega, 58, who controlled all access to her and against whom she accepted no criticism.

If she was somehow persuaded to allow Mr. Lopez Rega to be sent away, it could mean she will try now to govern as did her late husband, Gen. Juan Peron—with consultations across the battling spectrum of Argentine politics.

Expert opinion, however, is that Mrs. Peron will do fight disintegrated when Mr. Lopez Rega's forced resignation July 11 as her social welfare minister and private secretary failed to satisfy the army and the labor leaders who wanted his ouster.

Those power groups forced his departure Saturday, according to the expert opinion, and if Mrs. Peron now continues long in office it will be as a puppet whose controls have passed from Mr. Lopez Rega to the army-labor coalition.

Rumors that Congress will approve her departure on a 60-day European "vacation" that will prove endless gained strength yesterday after she alarmed some observers by making a shrill, emotional public appearance Saturday.

"We will go into the streets and defend ourselves against whoever wants to destroy us," she screamed at 3,500 members of the Peronist women who had gone to the presidential residence to pay homage at the tombs of Gen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Thailand, Burma Used

Red Take-Overs in Indochina Cause Shift in Opium Traffic

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK (NYT)—In the aftermath of the Indochina war, Thailand has become the production and distribution center of a drastically changed international trade in narcotics.

Interviews with U.S. narcotics agents, United Nations officials and law-enforcement officers in

Thailand and Laos have disclosed that many of the traditional opium routes to Saigon are now closed.

In addition, the lucrative market of South Vietnam has also dried up in the wake of the Communist take-overs there and in Cambodia.

As a result, drug smugglers, particularly the Chinese, who have traditionally handled wholesaling and processing, have begun to look for new markets and new routes to the United States.

"We are seeing increasingly sophisticated operations here in recent months," said an official of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration who has been working in Southeast Asia for years. "There is more and more really high-grade heroin coming out of the hills up north—95-percent pure much of it—and last season there was a bumper opium crop."

Much of this opium and its two principal derivatives, heroin and morphine base, are now moving through Thailand into Malaysia and through Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Other lots are moving through Bangkok to Hong Kong, Singapore and Australia for transshipment to the United States or for local consumption.

"Saigon was a big market for raw opium," a Thai narcotics official said. "It used to come in there by the ton. But now that Saigon is closed off, the dealers are finding it is a lot easier to transport heroin or morphine base, and now more and more of that is coming south."

In practice, 10 pounds of raw opium yields about one pound of morphine base or pure heroin, and the price differential is even higher—one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of opium in Burma or northern Thailand sells for about \$150 while a kilo of heroin sells for \$3,600 to \$4,500.

And by the time that kilo arrives in New York, its price may be \$45,000 or more. Cut and prepared for street sale, it will fetch up to \$500,000.

Increasingly, the producing areas prefer to ship heroin rather than opium itself. At least a dozen processing laboratories have been set up in northern Burma, Thailand and Laos. Although their equipment is primitive, sometimes using bicycle pumps for vacuum chambers and bamboo for tubing, they are producing highly refined products, according to U.S. agents.

Because the trade has become so highly developed, narcotics agents are making no effort to stop the growing of the opium itself. "What are we supposed to do when we see an opium field up there?" an agent said. "Take a scythe and cut it down? We would be murdered on the spot. Besides, it would take an army to undertake a job like that."

Moreover, officials said that they still had no access to producing areas in Burma although the United States is reported to be negotiating with the Burmese government to allow its agents to go there. It is in Burma that most of the raw opium is being produced.

As a result, narcotics agents have been concentrating on the smugglers themselves, their routes and contacts. Recently, the U.S. agency opened a regional office in Songkhla in northern Thailand and it was there that agents began to detect new activity on routes leading into Malaysia. Officials said local entrepreneurs were turning to the large U.S. community in Bangkok as sources for customers and couriers.

Recently, a local newspaper disclosed that six drug traffickers who had been arrested while in possession of heroin had been freed by local prosecutors.

Most of these were connected with Hoi Se Wan, a Malaysian Chinese who is under indictment in the United States for transporting heroin and is now in custody in Bangkok for attempting to smuggle a cache of heroin across the Thai-Malaysian border.

"Still Strong Enough?" MADRID, July 21 (AP)—Mr. Lopez Rega, arriving here today, described President Peron as exhausted but "still strong enough to go on."

He told newsmen at the airport: "I had two years of terrific work and I'm exhausted. And so is the President but he is still strong enough to go on."

Argentines Mull Status Of Mrs. Peron

(Continued from Page 1)

Peron, who died last July, and his second wife, Evita.

Isabel Peron, 44, a former dancer who became the general's secretary in 1953 and married him in 1955, told provincial governors earlier last week that she would leave the presidency only by being carried out dead.

Despite this statement, it is assumed now that whether the task is Mrs. Peron's or that of Senate President Italo Luder, a Peronist who would assume the presidency in Mrs. Peron's absence, a new economic policy will be constructed.

Argentina is about to run out of money. The foreign reserves, with which all debts and contracts abroad are paid, are down to \$246 million. The funds are expected to be exhausted by Aug. 1.

In that case, the country would have to default in its \$18-billion yearly payment on its \$10-billion debt unless aid in the form of loans or renegotiation were forthcoming.

The crisis grew out of a lack of production and out of inflation, now at 200 per cent and rising. The crunch was the immediate cause of the labor rebellion that brought on the current political chaos.

Many observers doubt that voluntary efforts by the country's economic groupings can correct such serious problems. Some want the military to intervene to impose order. All agree that all of the high officials linked to Mr. Lopez Rega will have to go.

That would involve, in addition to the replacement of five Cabinet ministers, the departure of Raul Lastiri, Mr. Lopez Rega's son-in-law, from his post as president of the Chamber of Deputies and vice-president of the Peronist party.

The resignations accepted by the President today were those of Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo—the author last month of an austerity program opposed by labor, the armed forces and many Peronists—and Social Welfare Minister Carlos Villone. She dismissed her press secretary, José Villone, a cousin of Carlos Villone.

The three expected to remain in the Cabinet are Interior Minister Antonio Benitez, Justice Minister Ernesto Corvalan Nanciaris and Defense Minister Jorge Garrido.

Mr. Corvalan Nanciaris was named today to head the Economy Ministry temporarily. It is a thankless post, and it is expected that drastic and unpopular economic measures will be necessary in the immediate future.

A career administrative officer, Rodolfo Bobaljik, was designated the new welfare minister, and Cesar Gonzalez Blanco, a former newsmen, was named press secretary on a temporary basis.

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JUBILATION—Soviet flight technicians in Houston congratulate each other after the Soyuz spacecraft softly landed in central Asian wheat belt of the Soviet Union.

Soyuz Cosmonauts Return Safely to Earth

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin, termed the flight "an important step" in Soviet-U.S. scientific and technical cooperation and declared that "its successful completion opens up new prospects for joint work by different countries in the peaceful exploration of outer space."

In reply, the Soyuz cosmonauts thanked the Soviet government and the Communist party for "the trust in us" and said that they were "ready to fulfill new assignments of the motherland."

The Soviet cosmonauts' final workday in space began this morning as their 15,000-pound spaceship made its 94th revolution around the earth. Col. Leonov and Mr. Kubasov began preparing for their descent, reducing the cabin pressure and checking out the pressurized space suits they had donned.

They transferred from the orbital module into the descent vehicle and sealed the connecting hatch. On the 96th orbit, a 194-second blast on the retro-rockets cut the ship's speed sufficiently to drop it out of orbit.

The orbital and instrument assembly modules on either side of the descent vehicle were jettisoned.

As the ship plunged into the heavier atmosphere of the earth, the cosmonauts advised the mission control center in Moscow that "the windows are blackened. It's hard to see anything but we

feel the work is going on normally." Radio contact was cut off for a short while.

Slightly more than six miles above the earth, the braking and main parachutes deployed automatically. As the capsule floated earthward, it was spotted and followed by the small fleet of waiting helicopters.

While still in orbit last night, Col. Leonov and Mr. Kubasov chatted with the two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-4 space station.

The Salyut cosmonauts, who have logged 58 days in space so far, are preparing to return to earth aboard their Soyuz-18 spacecraft later this month.

This evening, a space official indicated to newsmen that their landing might also be televised.

Security Talks End With Adoption of Texts

GENEVA, July 21 (Reuters)—The Geneva talks on the European Security Conference officially ended here shortly before dawn today when leaders of the 35 delegations adopted translations in six languages of their charter for Europe's future.

The charter will be signed by government leaders at a three-day summit meeting opening in Helsinki July 30.

The conference's six working languages are English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian.

The declaration, although some of its terms are often ambiguous, represents the biggest attempt to codify multilateral relations on a continental basis.

Athens was the only European country absent from the talks. Canada and the United States were the non-European nations attending.

The declaration lays down political principles to guide future relations and calls for greater cooperation in economy, technology, environment, humanitarian affairs, culture, education and science.

The declaration says that participating states will move toward various freedoms and will notify each other in advance of military maneuvers.

One of the last points decided was the venue for meetings of government experts who will check whether the measures called for are being implemented.

This assembly will be held in Belgrade in June, 1977.

The delegates also decided to hold a preparatory meeting there two months before that date.

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Angola Units Halt Round Of Fighting

LUANDA, Angola, July 21 (AP)—There was an uneasy lull in fighting here today as two rival nationalist groups suspended hostilities in which about 2,000 persons have been killed since February in this Portuguese colony.

Tension remained high in the city, although it was quiet in the central city and European areas. A curfew was strictly observed from 9 p.m. until dawn.

Shops and offices reopened and food was for sale in the stores, but fighting was reported in an outlying region of the province at Portugalia near Dundo, a diamond-mining center.

Yesterday, the city was the scene of sharp clashes as the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) tried to dislodge 2,000 troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) from the 16th-century fort guarding Luanda's harbor.

A third nationalist group, the moderate Socialist National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, was not involved in the fighting but there were signs that it too was being drawn into the conflict.

November Deadline The guerrilla groups are struggling to be in a position of power when Portugal grants its West African province independence in November.

In a communiqué, the FNLA said it was mobilizing all of its forces. It accused Portuguese troops of reneging on pledges to remain neutral in the dispute by fighting alongside MPLA soldiers from entering the capital. A 3,000-man FNLA column is reportedly held up at Caxito, 36 miles north of Luanda.

The besieged Sao Pedro da Barra fortress guards the entrance to Luanda harbor from the top of a 200-foot cliff. The MPLA already controls Luanda's African suburbs, while Portuguese forces hold the city center.

Red Leader Calls For Democracy After Franco

NEW YORK, July 21 (Reuters)—The Spanish Communist party's secretary-general, Santiago Carrillo, has described developments in Portugal as negative and said that the Franco regime in Spain must be followed by a democracy as the term is understood in the West.

Mr. Carrillo was interviewed at his Paris home by Time magazine for its latest issue.

"It is essential that Spain should not repeat the Portuguese experience," he said. "In my opinion there are many negative developments in Portugal." He said he considered that Socialist leader Mario Soares and the Popular Democratic party have been thrown out, "and I consider it an error."

"I have shown and will show my disagreement with certain political aspects of the Portuguese Communist party," Mr. Carrillo said.

Mr. Carrillo said Spain, after Generalissimo Francisco Franco, should have "a democratic regime as one understands it in the West, with universal suffrage."

Saudi Prince Visits France, Sees Chirac

PARIS, July 21 (AP)—Crown Prince Fahd, Vice-Premier of Saudi Arabia, arrived in Paris today for a four-day state visit.

Prince Fahd, considered the strong man of Saudi Arabia, was greeted by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who conferred with the Crown Prince.

After Denmark Grants Autonomy

Greenland Vote Seen on EEC Role

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 21 (NYT)—The European Economic Community, recovering from the trauma of last month's British referendum, will face another possible defection from its ranks if, as expected, Greenland holds a referendum later this year on continuing EEC membership.

Greenland, the largest island in the world, with a population of only 46,000, most of whom are Eskimos, is part of metropolitan Denmark. Constitutionally, it has the same status as any other Danish region and has two MPs in the parliament in Copenhagen.

But this is to change soon. A joint Danish-Greenland report on the country's future, to be published soon, will recommend that Greenland become a "self-governing national community" with autonomy over its economic affairs.

Last week, the Danish minister for EEC affairs, Ivar Norgaard, warned his ministerial colleagues that such a change-over could result in Greenland's departure from the community.

He reminded them that when Denmark voted by a huge majority to join the EEC, Greenland was the only part of Danish territory which declared itself against membership—by a majority of almost 70 per cent. Nonetheless, Greenland was bound by the overall Danish vote.

The Danish government has tried to make EEC membership an attractive proposition to the Greenlanders. It successfully argued that the whole country, even though most of it is under the polar ice cap, should be eligible for money from the EEC's Regional Development Fund. It also has negotiated special derogations in the EEC fishing policy for Greenland.

None of this has so far spoken out much ice with the Eskimos. Mr. Norgaard believes that when Greenland's leaders in Godthaab, the capital, achieve their new status, they will hold a referendum on EEC membership in which Greenlanders probably will vote the same way as before.

Greenlanders can hardly be expected to identify with ideas and ambitions which are generated in Brussels for the benefit of the French, Italians, Irish and other remote foreigners. There is also the problem of explaining EEC goals and methods to the Eskimos.

Low-Rate Loans At Danish request the European Investment Bank has been giving loans at low interest rates to Greenland to improve the island's communications system, build coastal landing strips and benefit the infrastructure of the island's meager economy.

Politically, it has not helped much. The Greenlanders have failed to distinguish between such aid and the normal assistance they receive from Denmark.

Copenhagen estimates that an

nally it gives Greenland funds that would keep each member of the population in a London hotel for a year.

The Danes fear that Greenland eventually will demand complete independence. Although such a move would reduce the burden on the treasury, it also means that Denmark would lose control over expected exploitation and use of minerals—particularly uranium—that are believed to be below the ice.

One thing could keep Greenland in the EEC: if the community follows Iceland's example and declares a 200-mile "economic zone"

off all its coasts. It would mean that, thanks to Brussels, Greenland acquired a huge area in the North Atlantic for its own fishing industry.

But it is unlikely this can be agreed upon before a Greenland referendum is held. Britain and West Germany are disputing Iceland's intention to impose a 200-mile limit and another "cod war" may break out this fall.

Greenlanders will not be sympathetic on this issue with Britain and Germany, two EEC "partners," and that is why the Danes fear it is virtually inevitable that Greenland will leave the EEC before the end of the year.

Biggest Problem for Egypt After War or Peace, Is Money

(Continued from Page 1)

permanent improvement unless the Egyptians stop the expensive short-term borrowing and switch to cheaper long-term credits.

Some of the potential donor countries are known to have sought assurances about this.

Egypt's liquidity crisis, as the experts call it, reached its present dimensions last year when the price of cotton—Egypt's largest single export—dropped to 40 cents a pound. The previous year it had been \$2.50.

At the same time the cost of wheat, Egypt's main food import, rose to a record level.

Underlying Problem But the underlying problem has been present all the time. Egypt—with its sharply deteriorating infrastructure, a rising population, an absence of foreign and domestic investments, lack of raw materials and machinery because of insufficient hard currency—has not been producing enough industrial and agricultural goods to meet local consumption and produce earnings from exports.

Last year, at the time of former President Richard Nixon's visit, U.S. and Egyptian officials professed to see hope in industrial development, foreign investments and joint ventures combining Egyptian labor, Arab money and Western technology.

Israeli-Jew Sentenced As Syria-Libya Agent

TEL AVIV, July 21 (AP)—An Israeli Jew was sentenced today to 10 years in prison for spying for Syria and Libya.

A district court convicted Shlomo Dorian, 29, of passing military information for money to Libya and Syrian agents while living in the United States and Italy last year. The court rejected Dorian's defense that he had contacted the Arabs as a double agent, press reports said.

The differences apparently were overcome and Shlomo Dorian, the Israeli ambassador to the United States, carried the new proposal to Washington last week.

Sadat Speech Set CAIRO, July 21 (AP)—Mr. Sadat is expected to give a speech today in which he is expected to announce whether U.S. efforts to reach a disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt have shown progress.

Official sources said a Lebanese newspaper report that agreement had been concluded were "optimistic." A U.S. Embassy spokesman said, "We do not comment on what appears in foreign newspapers."

Mr. Sadat will deliver the speech tomorrow night to a newly elected Congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only authorized political party.

The mandate for the UN Emergency Force in the Sinai is due to expire on Thursday. Egypt has said it will not renew the life of the force unless the UN Security Council imposes pressure on Israel to pull back from occupied Arab land.

N. Korea Steps Up Anti-U.S. Campaign

TOKYO, July 21 (AP)—North Korea is holding rallies throughout the country this month to denounce the United States demand for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the official Korean Central News Agency reported.

An agency broadcast monitored here said that workers, young people, students and housewives have gathered at meetings in county seats. Industrial establishments and cooperatives are burning "hated" against the United States.

Rabat Accuses Spain Of Centa Persecution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 21 (UPI)—Morocco has filed a complaint with the UN Development Committee, charging Spain with the persecution of Moroccan citizens in the city of Ceuta.

"In recent weeks," the complaint said, "Spanish authorities of the town of Ceuta have taken particularly severe measures against Moroccan nationals residing in the town."

It charged Spain with "arrests of premises and the arbitrary imprisonment in military camps of 400 persons, who have been subjected to inhuman treatment."



Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrives at Parliament for session to seek approval of emergency measures.

Indian Parliament Votes to Limit Agenda to Government Proposals

NEW DELHI, July 21 (Reuters)—The Congress party of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi won a vote in Parliament today which limited the week's session entirely to government business and suspended question time and private members' business.

The government won by 301 to 76 in the lower house, by 147 to 32 in the upper house.

Speakers in both houses assured opposition members that the suspensions would apply only to this session and would not be a permanent feature of Parliament.

About 80 per cent of the Lok Sabha (lower house) membership of 525 was present. Absent were arrested leaders of the opposition, who were detained just before a national emergency was declared on June 25.

There were some noisy scenes in both houses before the motions were carried with opposition members trying to raise

points of order. Eight opposition members spoke from the floor in the Lok Sabha.

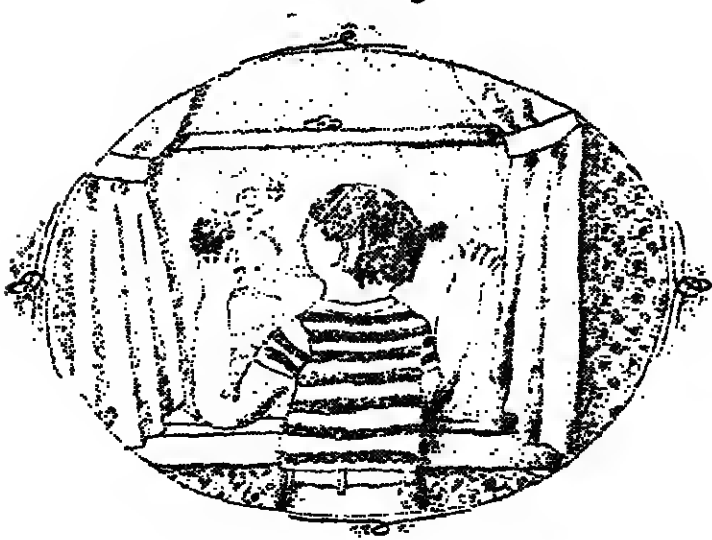
The session, one of the shortest on record and the most tightly controlled, was the first since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi placed the country under a state of emergency on June 25, charging internal threats to the nation's integrity.

Security at the Parliament building this morning was tough and entry to public galleries was restricted.

With the decks thus cleared for a week, the principal business to be dealt with is approval of the government's action in clamping the state of emergency on the country.

The two houses, where the Congress party has large majorities, are expected to approve the state of emergency and extend it for a full year.

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Senate to Vote on Base

U.S.-Soviet Naval Race Looms in Indian Ocean

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—A tiny island in the Indian Ocean threatens to create a new naval arms race.

If the Pentagon finally gets its way, on Diego Garcia Island, which is likely before this month is out, the Indian Ocean will become an area of confrontation for the U.S. and Soviet Navies.

Military experts contend that the United States has no choice but to enlarge its forces in the Indian Ocean. Otherwise, they argue, the growing Soviet Navy would enjoy a monopoly there.

Critics argue that this is merely outmoded gunboat diplomacy. They say that the Ford administration should avoid further confrontation with Russia at sea and negotiate the departure of both the U.S. and Soviet Navies from the Indian Ocean.

First Step

The expansion of Diego Garcia to accommodate warships and U.S. military aircraft is a necessary first step for U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean, the advocates say.

A decision may be made between now and July 30 on the Senate floor. Either house in Congress has until then to disapprove the expansion of Diego Garcia but only the Senate has a resolution ready for debate that would do so.

Without such a formal dis-

Ford Vetoes Bill Reducing U.S. Oil Price

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—President Ford vetoed a bill rolling back the price of new U.S. oil to \$11.50 a barrel. He urged Congress to approve his plan for gradual decontrol of oil prices.

Mr. Ford said he was vetoing the measure "because it would increase petroleum consumption, cut domestic production, increase reliance on insecure petroleum imports and avoid the issue of phasing out unworkable price controls."

In a statement, Mr. Ford said that, unless Congress accepts his plan for gradual decontrol of oil prices and allocations, "I will have no choice but to veto the simple six-month extension of these authorities now being considered by Congress."

In addition to clamping a ceiling on new oil prices, which currently stand on the world market at about \$13 a barrel, the vetoed bill would have left the price of old oil—produced from wells in existence prior to 1972—at \$25 a barrel.

Mr. Ford said that if Congress acts on the compromise plan he submitted Wednesday, "the burden of decontrol will be shared fairly and our economic recovery will continue."

He maintained that the measure he vetoed increased U.S. vulnerability because of reliance on foreign sources of crude and oil not deal with the need to phase out rigid price and allocation controls enacted during the Arab oil embargo in 1973.

For too long, Mr. Ford said, "the nation has been without energy policy and I cannot approve a drift into great energy dependence."

Earlier Republican congressional leaders left a breakfast meeting with Mr. Ford expressing hope that a compromise decontrol bill can be passed before Congress recesses next month.

Airline Strike Averted

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21 (AP).—With four minutes to go before a strike deadline the Air Line Pilots Association and Northwest Airlines agreed Saturday to a settlement of a 15-month-old contract dispute.

proval, the Pentagon will get \$13.8 million this fiscal year to lengthen runways on the island and to build additional storage tanks for aviation and ship fuel.

The Pentagon estimates it will take about \$40 million to ready the island for a bigger military role.

Whatever money it actually takes to improve Diego Garcia—some claim it will cost more than \$100 million—the real expense will be in deploying ships on a third ocean.

Because the Navy may want three more aircraft carriers to rotate to the Indian Ocean so that one of them would always be there, the Brookings Institution, a private research center, predicts Diego Garcia could open the door to an \$800-million increase in the Navy's annual budget.

A Brookings booklet by Barry Blechman, entitled "The Control of Nuclear Armaments," said the \$800 million would be only the annual operating costs of the ships in the Navy's Indian Ocean task force. It would cost \$5 billion to \$8 billion more to buy them.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and military leaders say the United States must make the investment.

Mr. Schlesinger said, "The proposed facility would provide the assurance of U.S. capability to deploy and maintain forces in an area which has become increasingly important over the past decade."

The Indian Ocean is important, according to Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, because oil and minerals from the Persian Gulf and Africa are shipped across it to the United States, Japan and NATO nations.

Leading Critics

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, are the leading critics of such arguments.

Sen. Culver said the State Department should negotiate a "we-won't-if-you-won't" agreement with Russia on limiting the deployment of ships in the Indian Ocean.

Sen. Mansfield noted that the nations bordering the Indian Ocean have formally requested the United States and the Soviet Union to desist from escalating the arms race there.

"Are we going to engage in an adventure (like that of Southeast Asia and Vietnam) all over again?" Sen. Mansfield asked, in offering Senate Resolution 160, which would prohibit further militarization of Diego Garcia.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has rejected that resolution by a 10-6 vote but the full Senate has not voted on the issue.

The island provoking this debate is about 1,000 miles due south of India.

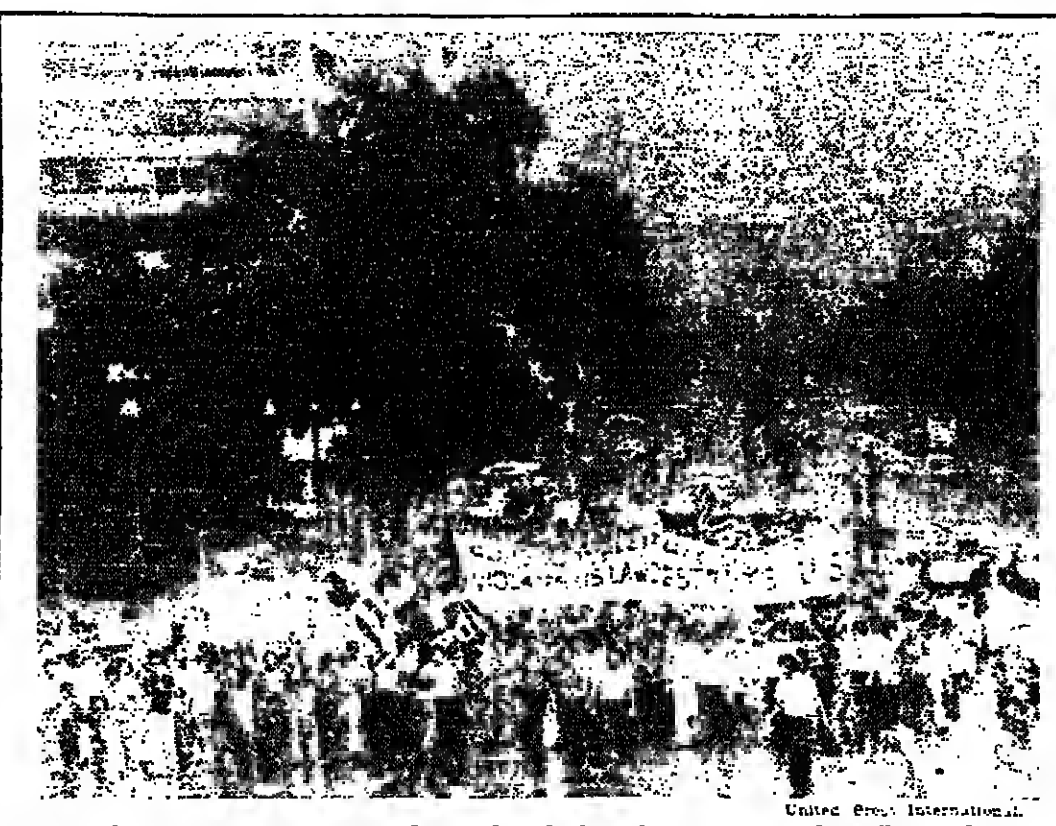
Leased for Britain

Only 6,700 acres in area, Diego Garcia was leased from Britain in 1965 for a period of 50 years. The Navy's campaign to develop the island started with the military construction budget of fiscal 1970. Congress at first refused to approve anything more than the building of a Navy communications station.

Sen. Mansfield recalled that the prevailing Senate attitude then was expressed by the late Sen. Richard Russell, D-Ga. "If we make it easy for the Navy to go places and to do things, we will find ourselves always going places and doing things."

Sen. Mansfield predicted that the militarization of Diego Garcia would end up costing \$175 million and result in a three ocean Navy as the island becomes a strategic base for ships and aircraft.

The Senate vote this month will provide a fresh test of the post-Vietnam attitude toward expanding U.S. military forces in the world.



CAPITOL PROTEST—Thousands of Greek-Americans march along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington to demonstrate against resumption of arms aid to Turkey.

U.S. Engaged in Contacts

Unesco Moves to End Dispute With Israel

By Paul Hofmann

PARIS (NYT).—Quiet moves are under way to bring about peace between Unesco and Israel. Similar attempts are being made to clear the air between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United States, which is withholding payment of its quarter share of the 135-nation agency's budget because of sanctions voted against Israel.

With France and Switzerland also reducing their contributions by 10 per cent, the organization has a financial problem.

In addition, the morale of the staff of 8,400 appears to have been hurt by denunciations of the agency's action by artists, writers and scientists around the world.

In November, the agency's governing body, the General Conference, pushed through two resolutions cutting off Israel from

Unesco aid and barring the nation from its European regional group. The majority, led by Arab delegates, also censured the Israelis, accusing them of having ignored seven years of demands that they halt archaeological excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem.

The Israeli government still considers itself a full-fledged member and wants to play an appropriate role in the agency.

Mission Sent

Among the efforts to find a solution was a Unesco decision to send Gerard Bolla, deputy assistant director-general for social services and culture, and William Conton, director of the Division of Equality and Educational Opportunity, to Israel to discuss questions of cooperation, including the archaeological issue. The Arabs charge that the Israeli excavations endanger Moslem and Christian historical monuments.

Mr. Bolla was assigned the task as personal representative of the new director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, a Moslem from Senegal who speaks with moderation about the Israeli issue and says he wants to see it settled.

"I think Israel is a member state and must enjoy all rights of member states," he said in an interview here at the agency's headquarters. "In fact," he added, "it is not normal that a state should not be able to participate in the activity of a group" within the agency.

The director-general indicated that the General Conference, at its meeting next fall in Nairobi, would re-examine the question of Israel's membership in the European regional group (such regions are not strictly geographic) and resolve it.

Behind the scenes, Mr. M'Bow recently made a gesture toward Israel by persuading the Palestine Liberation Organization to withdraw a request for permanent observer status. Israel rejects any role for the Palestinians in international bodies. At present, they have limited observer status.

U.S. Has Role

Contacts between the director-general and Israeli representatives have been encouraged by the United States. The permanent U.S. representative, William Jones, said in an interview: "We are engaged in quiet diplomacy in the hope of resolving the problem between Unesco and the United States. Particularly with Mr. M'Bow as the first African to head the organization at this time, the United States wants good relations with Unesco, also in view of its work in the fields in which our country has historically been very active and often taken leadership."

The delegate notified the agency just before the end of the 1975-76 fiscal year that the United States was unable to pay its annual \$19.8-million assessment. This was in keeping with a congressional restriction, voted in December, withholding funds until the President certifies that the organization has taken concrete steps to correct its recent decisions of a political character.

If the United States does not make its current contribution to the biennial \$160-million budget, it will lose voting rights beginning Jan. 1. Such a prospect worries U.S. officials, who point out that the agency has important functions in such fields as satellite communications and international copyright in addition to its many other activities.

The drying up of funds from member countries has intensified the shakiness of the agency's finances and word is being passed that unless it can raise new money by August, it will not be able to meet its obligations, including salary payments, in September.

House Approves Marianas Plan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The House passed legislation today to create a new self-governing commonwealth of the northern Mariana Islands under the U.S. flag.

A voice vote sent the measure to the Senate, which is expected to pass it.

Already approved by a plebiscite in the widely scattered Pacific Islands, the plan for the new political relationship with the United States is scheduled to come into full effect about 1981 if remaining preliminaries are carried out as expected.

Measured From Earth's Center, Andean Peak Surpasses Everest

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—Mount Everest is not the world's highest peak if mountains' altitudes are measured by their distance from the center of the earth, the Smithsonian Institution said yesterday.

Equador's Mount Chimborazo is the highest when that system is used, surpassing Everest by 7,038 feet, the Smithsonian said.

Using calculations based on 13 years of observations in the satellite tracking program, its astrophysical observatory, the Smithsonian noted that Chimborazo, about halfway between Quito and Guayaquil, is a little more than one degree south of the equator, where the ellipse-shaped earth has its greatest bulge. Everest, in the Himalayas, is 38 degrees north of the equator.

The Smithsonian said that the geoidal height of Chimborazo is 6,382,113 meters, while that of Everest is 6,332,266.6, or 2,151.2 meters less. A geoidal height is a peak's distance from the earth's center.

Mountain heights are usually calculated by their altitude above mean sea level. By that measurement, Everest towers 29,028 feet, surpassing the 29,568-foot Chimborazo by 540 feet.

Russia Buys 5.6 Million Tons Of U.S. Grain for \$600 Million

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI).—Continental Grain Co. today said that it has sold 4.5 million metric tons of corn and 1.1 million metric tons of barley for seed grain to the Soviet Union for \$600 million.

No wheat is involved in the sale, a Continental spokesman said.

Last week, two other grain com-

panies, Cargill Co. of Minneapolis and Cook Co. of Memphis, said they had agreed to sell the Soviet Union 3.5 million tons of grain, mostly wheat.

Continental said most of the corn and barley sold under contract to the Soviet Union would come from domestic supplies. It said the Department of Agriculture was advised of the transaction, as required by law.

French, Italians Argue at EEC On Wine Surplus

BRUSSELS, July 21 (IPT).—French and Italian agriculture ministers failed to resolve their differences here today about the regulation of the European Economic Community's wine market.

The French are demanding a compulsory conversion into industrial alcohol of some of the poorer wines for which there is no popular demand. They want wine producers to concentrate on high-quality wines.

But Italy, the foremost EEC wine producer in terms of quantity, is determined to resist this demand. The Italian view is that distillation from wine into pure alcohol should be voluntary, that to make it compulsory would hit too many wine producers' incomes.

The bilateral discussion took place without any significant intervention from any of the other community agriculture ministers. But the gap between the French and Italian positions suggests the debate will be prolonged tomorrow, EEC officials said.

Both sides are anxious to resolve the issue at this meeting, the last agricultural session before the summer vacation. The next is scheduled for mid-September, by which time it will be too late to prevent a repetition of last year's EEC wine glut.

NASA Will Launch 3 Japanese Satellites

TOKYO, July 21 (Reuters).—Japan's National Space Development Agency signed contracts today commissioning the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington to launch three experimental stationary satellites in 1977 and 1978, a Japanese spokesman said.

The satellites, to be launched by U.S. rockets from Cape Canaveral, will be assembled by Japanese electronics firms using U.S. technology, the spokesman added.

Opposed U.S. Use of Assassination in '61

Kennedy Feared Spread of Death Plots

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—Long before President John Kennedy was killed, according to a former White House aide, high officials, including the president himself, conjectured that real or alleged U.S. involvement in foreign assassinations could provoke similar conspiracies here.

"If we get into that kind of thing, we'll all be targets," former aide Richard Goodwin quoted Kennedy as telling him in November, 1961.

"He wasn't talking about people like you or me," Mr. Goodwin said in an interview. "He was talking about chiefs of state, such as himself."

Mr. Goodwin said the conversation with Kennedy took place at the White House just two days after the president raised the idea of assassinating Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in a chat with journalist Tad Szulc, then of The New York Times.

Mr. Szulc has said that Kennedy asked him, "How would you feel if the United States assassinated Castro?"

The journalist said he told the president it was a very poor idea and quoted Kennedy as responding, "I'm glad you feel that way, because suggestions to that effect keep coming to me, and I believe very strongly that the United States should not be a party to political assassination."

Raised Question

Mr. Goodwin, the president's chief adviser on Latin American affairs, said he was present at the meeting with Mr. Szulc and, out of curiosity, raised the question with the president again a few days later.

"I said it sounded like a crazy idea to me," Mr. Goodwin recalled. It was then, he said, that Kennedy told him, "If we get into that kind of thing, we'll all be targets."

According to Mr. Goodwin, Secretary of State Dean Rusk was similarly apprehensive following the assassination of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo on May 30, 1961.

Although Kennedy personally ruled out U.S. involvement in assassination shortly before Trujillo was killed, Mr. Goodwin said suspicions of U.S. complicity were raised because White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger was the first to announce the dictator's death to the world.

"It was a disaster," Mr. Goodwin recalled. The Dominicans did not announce Trujillo's death but Washington was immediately informed by a cable from U.S. Consul-General Henry Dearborn, who had been in close contact with local dissidents.

The word was relayed promptly to Kennedy, who was in Paris meeting with French President Charles de Gaulle. Unaware that Trujillo's death was still a secret, Mr. Salinger casually informed the press on the morning of May 31, 1961.

Because of that, Mr. Goodwin said, "the Cubans thought Kennedy was involved. At least [Cuban Foreign Minister] Raul Roa did."

Rusk Angered

Mr. Salinger's announcement also pained officials in Washington. "Rusk really blew up," Mr. Goodwin said. "He told me, 'If people think we did anything to Trujillo, they might look at this as a license to go after Kennedy.'"

Mr. Goodwin also recalled a conversation with Kennedy fol-

lowing the August, 1961, conference in Punta del Este, Uruguay, where the Alliance for Progress charter was signed by the United States and 19 other American countries—with Cuba abstaining.

Cuba's Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who was at the conference, noticed Mr. Goodwin smoking a cigar. Guevara told an Argentine delegate "he'd bet I wouldn't smoke a Cuban cigar." Mr. Goodwin said he told the delegate he would if he could get any. Guevara responded through an intermediary with a box of 30 Havana cigars "inlaid with a Cuban seal."

"I had a handwritten card in it from Che," Mr. Goodwin related. "It said, in Spanish: 'Since I have no greeting card, I have to write. Since speaking to an enemy is difficult, I extend my hand.'"

Mr. Goodwin brought the cigars back to Washington and, he said, took the box to the president.

"He took one out and started puffing on it," Mr. Goodwin said. "Then he looked at me and said,

"You should have smoked the first one."

Warren Probe Backed

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP).—John McCloy, a member of the Warren commission that investigated the 1963 assassination of President John Kennedy, said yesterday that he is convinced Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

"I never saw a case that I thought was more completely proven than . . . the assassination," he said in a television interview with newsmen Eric Sevareid.

Mr. McCloy, one of seven members of the Warren commission, described as "just nonsense" various books and articles which contend that there was a conspiracy involved in President Kennedy's death and that more than one gunman took part in the killing in Dallas.

Mr. McCloy, 80, said he participated in the Warren commission's investigation "as a doubting Thomas, but by the time that thing was over, I just felt that was an open-and-shut situation."

CIA Inquiry Aides Say Staff Was Rushed on Investigation

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—Several staff members of the Rockefeller commission have indicated that the commission felt itself hurriedly rushed on many phases of its investigation into alleged activities of the CIA.

Their views came to light during questioning about apparent discrepancies between what the commission had to say about the CIA's testing of LSD on unsuspecting subjects and what some of those involved had to say in the five weeks since the report was made public.

"There was no effort to whitewash in the Rockefeller report but it was a hurry, hurry job," said Peter Clapper, who handled the commission's public relations. Mr. Clapper said that if the news media continue to probe into CIA activities, more discrepancies will probably come to light.

"Major General Problems"

"But," he said, "I think it's true that the major general problems did surface and the LSD problem was one of them."

The commission's report did not say who was responsible for the LSD testing program in 1953 in which a subject, civilian biochemist Frank Olson, died. Nor did it say who was responsible for ordering destruction of that program's records in 1973.

It said two CIA employees were reprimanded as a result but did not reveal who they were.

A commission attorney who asked not to be identified said the LSD investigation was probably the most frustrating to work on, because the records had been destroyed.

The man believed to have been directly in charge of the LSD testing program, Sidney Gottlieb, a 56-year-old biochemist, retired from the CIA in 1973 and is now living in India, commission sources said.

Robert Olson, no relation to Frank Olson, a Kansas City attorney who helped investigate the LSD testing program, said

"There is apparently a conflict on the matter of who ordered destruction of the records. It was not a matter that we attempted to resolve."

The commission got two memos from the CIA, he said, one "apparently indicating that Gottlieb somehow recalled that he had been instructed to destroy the records. There was a conflicting memo indicating he had initiated the destruction."

Mr. Olson said he does not like the way the news media have been pursuing the story since the report was made public June 10.

The CIA itself recognized "a good time ago" that such testing was "an unacceptable practice, and ordered it stopped," Mr. Olson said.

" . . . You're engaging in a lot of Monday morning moralizing . . . I think you're getting the public stirred up about the agency, making the agency appear to be a devilish institution."

2 Alpinists Die on Ropes

ZERMATT, Switzerland, July 21 (AP).—Two German alpinists died hanging from their ropes after falling yesterday from the 12,900-foot-high Hornli ridge of the Matterhorn, rescuers reported today. The Swiss Air Rescue Service said tourists heard their shouts for help and saw their signal flares but did not realize it was an emergency.

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The Road to Idi Amin

Ministers of the Organization of African Unity have been meeting to pave the way toward that group's annual summit, which will take shape shortly in the capital of Uganda. But the road to Kampala leads also to President Idi Amin, who, as host, would be offered the chairmanship of the OAU for the ensuing year. And Idi Amin, for many Africans, is a problem.

Africa has many problems. There is the question of the white enclaves in South Africa and Rhodesia; of the civil war—between blacks—as the Portuguese prepare to leave Angola; of many points of friction within the existing African states, like the Somali separatist movement in Ethiopia and ideological or tribal rebels in many regions. There are also contests between Russian and Chinese Marxists (Angola is a case in point) and a more persuasive difference between the Arabs, who find support in many black Moslems or buy it from others, and those who fear their influence as a new form of colonialism embittered by memories of an old slave trade.

And, of course, there are those basic problems which haunt so many Africans—of building new, practicable states out of ancient colonies and societies, of using resources wisely in trading with the world, of feeding populations plagued by droughts and rising birth rates.

For an objective view of these problems, and leadership toward their solution, few would find Idi Amin a plausible leader. For

one thing, as a Moslem with close ties to the radical Moamer Qadhafi of Libya, he represents one side of the potential Arab-black confrontation. In addition, his flaunted eccentricities do not promise statesmanship in any area.

More, as the titular leader of the OAU he would give the organization an image in the eyes of the world that few of its more sober-minded leaders want: one that would work against the interests of the continent.

The OAU has too frequently concentrated upon cleansing Africa of its remaining colonialist bastions, to the detriment of constructive work among the free African states. Idi Amin might well carry on that tradition—he is known for expelling those of Indian and Pakistani origin from Uganda, and for twisting the lion's tail in many of his dealings with Britain, rather than for improving the lot of the Ugandans.

But even those African leaders who have allowed themselves the luxury of laying greater emphasis on seeking independence for other Africans, rather than the well-being of their own free peoples, recognize that this can be carried to absurdity. And, unless Idi Amin can suddenly reverse his past and transform his public personality, absurdity, perhaps tragic absurdity, is what can be expected of him as head of the OAU. The road to Idi Amin may bear all the signposts of OAU protocol, but it could also prove a deadend for legitimate hopes of the Africans.

European 'Security'

The 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, now nearing its climax after 22 months of semantic quibbling, should not have happened. Never have so many struggled for so long over so little as the conference's 100-page declaration of good intentions in East-West relations. So little, and yet so much.

So little, because after hundreds of diplomats drafted this document, they specified that it will not be legally binding on anyone. So much, because it commits the United States, Canada and 33 nations of Europe to the "inviolability of frontiers," symbolically ratifying the territorial status quo, including the division of Germany and Europe and the Soviet Union's huge annexations of East European territory, including all three independent Baltic states plus large chunks of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

What the West gets out of the CSCE declaration is a reference to the possibility of border changes by peaceful agreement—meaningless except to protect the West

German government from its domestic critics—and some vague Soviet pledges to permit freer movement of persons and information.

The only military item in what originally was to be an all-European security treaty is a promise by the Russians (and everyone else) to give three weeks notice, and to admit observers, for military maneuvers that involve more than 25,000 men within some 150 miles of their frontiers. But it does not cover other military movements such as a reinforcing move or an actual invasion of Eastern or Western Europe!

If this document now were to be signed by the diplomats who negotiated it, or even by foreign ministers, and then consigned to history as an effort to humor a Soviet propaganda exercise, the damage might be modest. The problem is that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has maneuvered all the major leaders of the Western world one by one into the commitment to sign the CSCE declaration at a euphoric 35-nation summit conference in Helsinki, scheduled to begin July 30, less than 10 days away.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moscow's Need for Grain

In 1975, as in 1972, the Soviet Union is making huge purchases of U.S. grain, particularly wheat. The protests that have already been voiced in the United States against these purchases reveal that the bitter consequences of the 1972 deal have not been forgotten. Those earlier Soviet purchases had been made secretly and at ridiculously low prices which were expensively subsidized out of the federal Treasury, and therefore by the U.S. taxpayer.

Those who welcome the latest round of Soviet grain purchases, like Agriculture Secretary Butz, argue that the present situation is quite different. This is no secret raid on the U.S. granary, but more nearly a series of commercial transactions in which Moscow is paying a market price reflecting current supply and demand conditions. The Soviet purchases, it is held, are helping improve the U.S. international balance of payments, while they are aiding farm income. Grain prices are not plunging as they were expected to do in the light of prospects for record U.S. harvests this year. But the record harvests anticipated here this year are still mostly statistical projections on paper. They could be reduced sharply by unexpected bad weather—excessive rains have already damaged crop production in several states.

But even assuming that the United States enjoys record harvests this year as predicted, there are still at least two serious questions policymakers in Washington—in the State Department as well as in Agriculture—need to ponder. The first is the present assump-

tion in Moscow that it can be a highly capricious participant in the U.S. grain market, one year buying 10-20 million tons—as in 1972 and apparently this year—and another year buying little or none. The magnitude of Soviet purchases so far this decade suggests that Moscow—which boasts its planned economy looks ahead—ought to be willing to conclude a long-term trade agreement with the United States in which it would buy, say, at least three million tons of grain a year here, stockpiling it when it is not needed, so that U.S. farmers do not suffer a feast or famine roller coaster from highly variable Soviet purchase patterns.

The second and even more serious problem arises from the Soviet-encouraged tendency of other countries to try to form cartels whose aim is to raise prices for raw materials and foodstuffs on the pattern of OPEC. The U.S. government has made it clear that it has no taste for using hunger as an economic or political weapon. But if OPEC's price gouging is duplicated in an increasing number of essential commodities imported into this country, there will be great political pressure to try to set monopoly prices on wheat and corn to match the monopoly prices charged Americans for oil or copper or cocoa. Moscow might yet be convinced that it has an interest in discouraging raw material cartels in the Third World, if it wishes to continue to benefit from free-market prices when it buys U.S. grain to help supply bread and meat deficiencies in the Soviet Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's Incomes Policy

Before every British general election in the past 20 years, the eventual winner has pronounced against any form of incomes policy and after coming into power has then proceeded to introduce just that. Harold Wilson's U-turn is therefore nothing unusual. What is unusual is his attempt to pretend that no U-turn has taken place. This has led to some grotesque contortions. For

example, failures to comply with this "voluntary" wage restraint will bring sanctions for employers, not the unions—as if employers were likely to urge the unions to demand increases. So it remains questionable whether the new measures will be any more effective than the preceding social contract, and even more so whether the Prime Minister will be prepared to risk a trial of strength with the unions if it is not.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

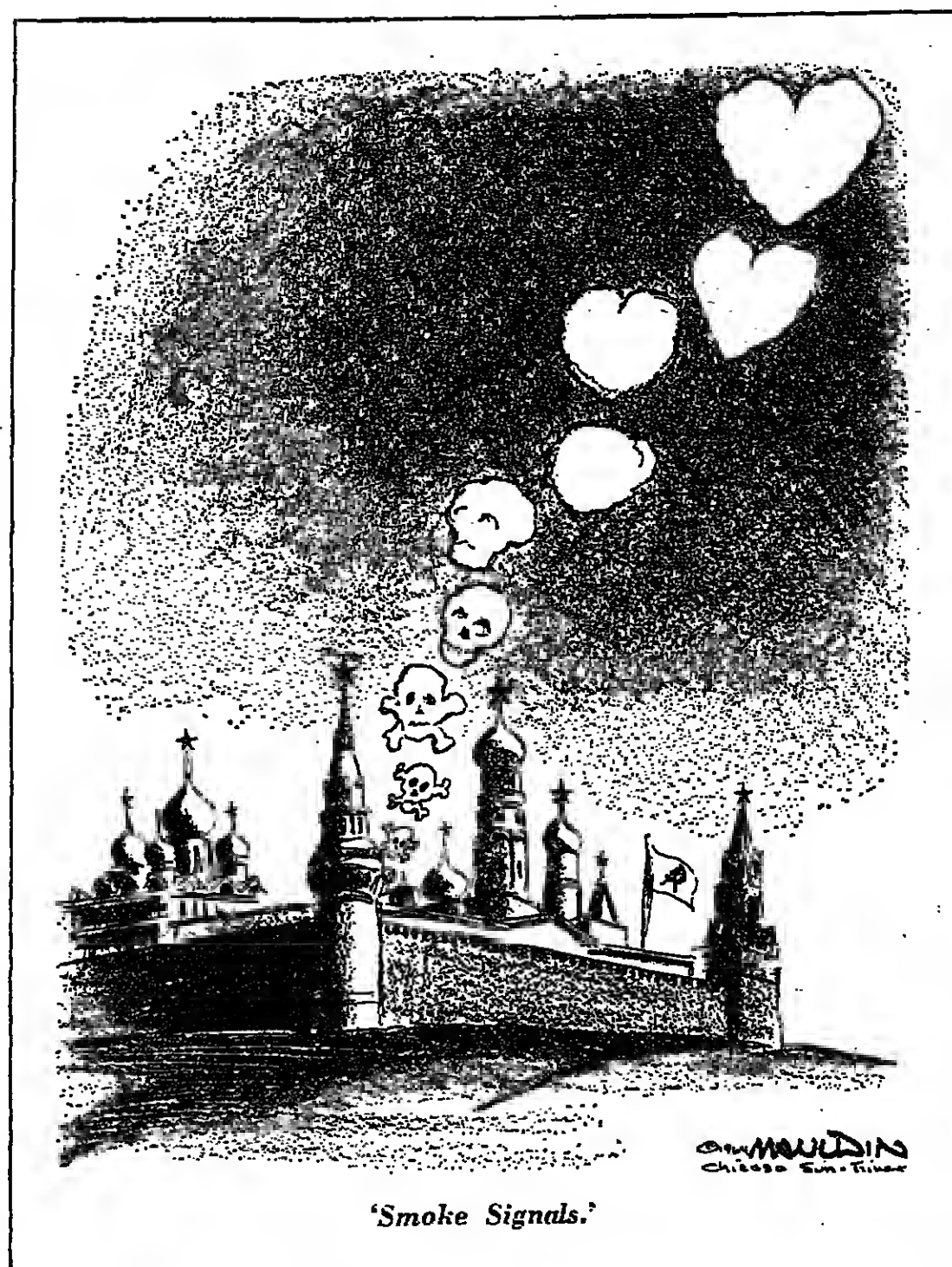
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 22, 1900
NEWPORT, R.I.—W.K. Vanderbilt Jr. has made an automobile record which, however, has resulted in his arrest. In just 2 hours and 47 minutes from the time he left Belmont, his Newport summer residence, he was at Boston, and had an automobile driving record to his credit, that promises to last for a long time.

Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1925
NEW YORK—For the second time in a week, the names of prominent people, this time theatrical celebrities on Broadway, have been found on the books of a dealer in illicit goods. On Saturday many residents in the metropolitan area were shaken out of their security with the news that federal agents had 23,000 names of customers of bootleggers.



'Smoke Signals.'

The Glorious Revolution

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—We celebrate this week the first anniversary of a great occasion in American history, a transforming moment in our lives. One year ago Peter Rodino rapped his gavel and asked his colleagues to proceed "in goodwill, with honor and decency." The country watched on television as the House Committee on the Judiciary debated the impeachment of a president.

The faces and the voices of those 38 committee members remain very much with us. It is as Shakespeare had Henry V say before the Battle of Agincourt: "This day is called the feast of Crispian . . . and I'll shall ne'er go by . . . but we in it shall be remembered."

And their words, Barbara Jordan of Texas: "My faith in the Constitution is whole, it is complete, it is total, and I am not going to sit here and be an idle spectator to the diminution, the subversion, the destruction of the Constitution." James Mann of South Carolina: "If there be no accountability, another president will feel free to do as he chooses. The next time there may be no watchman in the night."

Conscience

For six nights and days the House Judiciary Committee wrestled with evidence and conscience and history. It voted three articles of impeachment against Richard Nixon, charging that he had failed his constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" by obstructing justice, abusing his power and ignoring the committee's subpoenas.

The proceedings were prolonged and contentious, but their very untidiness was satisfying in the end. The 38 committee members were intensely American in their variety. To see them, I wrote at the time, was to see ourselves as guardians of the Constitution—and that was strangely reassuring.

Perhaps we romanticized that week. Even as it happened, we were aware that our expectations for a post-Nixon America were probably too high.

A year later there is, indeed, reason for disappointment. It was the sense of the possibilities in America that exhilarated us in the summer of 1974, and that has been deflated. There is an aimless quality to our political life now, unfocused, drab.

Enough Exilement

We knew a year ago, as the Nixon presidency sank, that Gerald Ford would not give us exciting leadership. We thought we had had enough excitement for a while. But we may not have been prepared for a mediocrity so suffocating.

He is a decent man: We said it then and still say it now. But he is also a man of massive insensitivity to the pain and diversity of life. His outlook is parochial, his philosophy evidently founded on the belief that wealth is nobility, his vision so limited that he lets himself be led into indicating to the world that he fears the ideas of Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Genially without understanding is not enough in a president.

Then there is Congress. One of the memorable moments in the House Judiciary Committee proceedings last year was the statement by Walter Flowers of Ala-

bama, just before he voted to impeach, that henceforth more would be expected of Congress. "We will and should be judged," Flowers said, "by our willingness to share in the many hard choices that must be made for our nation . . . I want my friends to know that I will be around to remind them when some of these hard choices are up, and we will be able to judge then how responsible we can be with our newly found congressional power."

Bombing Response

How far from that standard is the reality. A Congress that came to Washington last January with trumpet calls of reform and activism has lost its way—has lost even its self-respect. The House of Representatives has actually just spent days punishing one of its members, Michael Harrington of Massachusetts, because he violated the old boys' code and told about some of the CIA's wrongdoings.

The measure of disappointed expectations was in one evoc-

ative all: the Mayaguez affair. After the years of futile brutality in Vietnam, the automatic reaction of the executive to a pinprick was bombs. After all the lessons of Watergate, the response of Congress to the crude violation of limits that it had itself imposed was to cheer. So much for responsibility and respect for law one year after our rededication to the Constitution.

Of course the enduring problems of society are more complicated than Watergate. The riddles of energy or the Middle East do not have clear solutions acceptable to nearly everyone. We can look back on the evil of Richard Nixon with a certain nostalgia for a problem with only one right answer.

Looking back tempers our sense of letdown. We are free from the burden of a criminal president—and we freed ourselves. Nothing can dim that achievement; nothing should make us forget that moment of shared wonder and love of country in the summer of 1974.

Letters

More on Taiwan

In his letter (July 10), Loh I-cheng seems to be saying that, because Taiwan is under martial law, it can be compared to wartime Britain. He then goes on to affirm that it would be impossible to forbid anyone to talk about the country's affairs, because the newspapers print it and the radios announce it. If a country is under martial law, aren't the media presumably also carefully censored, in consideration of the people's safety? Can Loh I-cheng please elucidate. The question seems to me to be: Can a country that has been under martial law since 1949 still be called "free"?

Loh I-cheng also quotes me as saying that there is a "different written Taiwanese language." When one picks up a book, one doesn't say: "This is a Mandarin book" or "This is a Taiwanese." One simply says it is a Chinese book, or perhaps a classical "wen-man" book. The words Mandarin and Taiwanese intrinsically refer to spoken languages, and that is, of course, how I used them.

I will give in to Loh I-cheng on his last point: A spoken language cannot be forbidden by law. But it can be forbidden in other ways, and just as efficiently.

I worked in a summer camp where lessons were taught in spoken Taiwanese, and a teacher there admitted to me once that this was very embarrassing to her, even though she was herself Taiwanese. A problem has developed about language which has permeated the very roots of the society: Taiwanese is boorish. Those who give classes in Taiwanese are regarded with suspicion. Police come to the summer camp several times a week and the head of the establishment, a foreigner, is under permanent surveillance.

ABIGAIL STERLING.

Legacy of Chaos

Re: the article on the Dominican Republic (JHT, July 14): Joaquin Balaguer, near dictator control of the Dominican Republic undoubtedly offends

the democratic sensibilities of your readers. To give the man a fair shake, however, it might be helpful to take a closer look at the history of the country that he governs.

You mention that politics in this Caribbean nation have traditionally been "volatile." At best this is a euphemism. "Anarchy" would be more to the point. From 1844—when the Dominican people declared their independence—to Balaguer's inauguration in 1966, the country suffered a turnover of the presidency once every 1.7 years. Not counting the regimes of the four best known "strongmen"—Baez, Santana, Heureaux, and Trujillo—the rate of replacement was more than one a year. From 1961 to 1966 alone, the presidency changed hands 10 times.

In light of these facts, it is no wonder that the kind of public service mechanism that gives Washington or Downing Street a permanence of institutional effort that is both larger and longer than the life of any one chief executive, has failed to develop in Santo Domingo. Like the many men that have preceded him, Balaguer's first priority is to stay in power. His second is to keep the country solvent. Building a working state is the stuff of dreams.

To blame this on Joaquin Balaguer or on the United States is blatantly unfair. The onus must more appropriately be placed on the Spanish, French, and especially the Haitians. Any student of Dominican history, including Juan Bosch, knows that it was the excesses of these latter countries that contributed most to this nation's unhappy legacy of chaos.

RICHARD W. FISHER.

London.

The Youngest

Were Franco to die this year, writes Cy Silsberger (JHT, July 12), Juan Carlos, now 37, would become Europe's youngest chief of state.

Surely not. Queen Margrethe of Denmark, 55, and King Carl Gustaf of Sweden is only 59. STELIO HOURMOUZIOS.

London.

John Dornberg From Munich:

For those who don't believe in the 'Black Woman' or the legacy of Hansel and Gretel, I can only say: 'Beware!' She is on the move—eastward, southward and westward.

MUNICH—Germany's deep dark forests harbor more witches, hobgoblins, demons and other assorted spooks than England does haunted castles or Scottish lakes do monsters.

One forest in particular, the Bavarian Woods, in the southeast corner of West Germany—as lovely and tranquil an area as it is economically depressed—may well rank as the record holder.

Ever since last spring it has been haunted by a very special kind of spook, fully attuned to the age of mass motorization: the "Black Woman of Freyung," who stands by the roadside hitchhiking rides, then disappears into thin air from cars, trucks and buses speeding along at 60 and more miles per hour, usually with the parting remark that "it'll be a bloody autumn."

Hansel and Gretel

For those who haven't yet heard of her or don't believe in the legacy of Hansel and Gretel, the fear-inspiring Teutonic legends and the forest mythology, I can only say: Beware! The "Black Woman" is on the move—eastward, southward and westward.

After haunting motorists, police departments, newspaper editorial offices, the native habitat and even involving a whole team of Viennese parapsychologists for the past months, she has now made appearances in Austria, the Bavarian Alps and even here in Munich.

She is, so Bavarian state police officials insist, the product of an evening's yarn-spinning in a gashaus in the little town of Freyung.

That is plausible enough, considering both the traditional penchant for telling witch and ghost stories there as well as the fact that Freyung's burghers have plenty of time to tell them.

The town, located 15 miles from the Austrian and 12 from the Czechoslovak border, is one of West Germany's more attractive summer and winter vacation spots with almost as many hotel beds as its citizens.

Unemployment

But it has been hurt by the economic slump and at last report nearly 33 per cent of its labor force was unemployed.

The "Black Woman" story, according to one theory, got started when too many of Freyung's jobless were sitting around with nothing else to do but spin yarns.

Another theory holds that someone in the town thought a good witch story might have beneficial effects on Freyung's tourist slump—along the lines, you might say, of a backwoods Bavarian version of the Loch Ness monster.

Be that as it may, the "Black Woman" has been making news and headlines in West Germany. Even the usually staid and conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has devoted some columns to her and the prestigious Süddeutsche Zeitung the other day gave her half a page.

Take Her Along

Dozens of motorists, truckers and bus drivers claim to have taken her along and also insist steadfastly that when they asked her the meaning of her ominous threat about a "bloody autumn," she vaporized out of their moving vehicles.

A local amateur photographer, Klaus Breuer, has even claimed to have taken a series of pictures of her, and has done handsomely selling them to the illustrated weeklies.

They depict a black-shrouded, bent and aged woman walking along a mountain ridge who, says Breuer, "suddenly just disappeared."

Skeptics point out that most bent, old women in the Bavarian Woods are shrouded in black and quite a few of them, when walking along ridges in that hilly country, may "disappear" simply by going down the other side of the mountain and out of camera view.

Prof. Franz Raimann of Vienna has hunted her, accompanied by an electronics expert, a psy-

chologist, an electrical engineer and an artist. The team was equipped with a whole arsenal of recording, detection and photographic equipment including an infrared camera. They saw and heard nothing.

But that has failed so far to halt the spread of the story. Nor has a warning by Freyung's police chief, Hans Nöcker, to fine and remit for psychiatric examination anyone who perpetuates rumors about the phantom woman.

On the contrary, Nöcker's threats brought a torrent of protests from all over Lower Bavaria, including one letter to the editors of a Passau paper whose author equated Freyung's police methods with those in the Soviet Union "where regime opponents are also incarcerated in insane asylums and relegated to psychiatric treatment."

The "Black Woman" story fills on fertile ground in a country where belief in witchcraft and all manner of superstitions is still abundant in a number of rural regions.

Anti-sex symbols abound in many villages. Occasionally it is just a pitchfork, leaned unobtrusively against a barn door—the prongs pointing up and outward. Often it is a so-called Hexensense—a two-pronged scythe or forked branch, tied to a pole that rises 12 to 24 feet above the ground.

Runs Deep

Superstition often runs so deep that neither government, school or church officials can exercise any control over it or penetrate the wall of secrecy that surrounds a village where a witch is believed to be living.

Each hamlet has a favorite Hexenmeister—traveling exorcist and a witch-finder. Invariably clever con men, they have earned small fortunes by exploiting superstitions.

During recent years a number have been tried and convicted for fraud, but few seem to appear on the scene with persistent regularity. The pattern in which they work is always the same.

They offer their services to farmers whose cows don't give enough milk, whose chickens are underproducing or whose crops may have gone bad. They declare a farm "jinxed" and for considerable fees promise to free it from its spell by mumbling incantations and marking various symbols on the barn door.

Bolting the milk of a poorly performing cow and cutting another symbol into the skin is also a popular remedy. Occasionally scraps of paper with numbing jumbo symbols are fed to the animal.

Who's the Witch?

When asked who the witch might be, the most frequent reply is: "The first woman who comes to your door to borrow something in the next three days."

Pity the poor neighbor's wife who happens to drop by to borrow something. She will be ostracized and tormented. Traders will stop selling merchandise to her. Her house will be smeared with dung. And there have been cases of arson and attempted murder with pressure mounting to such a pitch that the "witch" must leave town.

And the "Black Woman of Freyung"? Well, with spreading fame, she seems to be becoming increasingly elusive.

But the tourist trade has been picked up in the past few weeks—as sure a sign as any that out all witches are bad for business and farming.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

New Policy of Bucking Russia

Solzhenitsyn Article Is Called 'Raving' by Yugoslav Writer

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, July 21 (NYT).—In an apparent gesture of sympathy toward Moscow, Yugoslavia's Communist-controlled press has denounced an article by Alexander Solzhenitsyn as "raving."

The Solzhenitsyn article, published recently by the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, had singled out the Soviet Union as the main menace to Western civilization and urged a stiffening of the Western military and political position toward that country.

The Yugoslav response was significant in that the works of Soviet dissidents and other critics of the Soviet system are rarely mentioned in print here.

The attack on the exiled Soviet novelist also contrasts with an earlier Yugoslav official attitude toward Mr. Solzhenitsyn under which the Communist party organ *"Kommunist"* had defended him several years ago. But with increasing Yugoslav friendship toward the Soviet Union, Belgrade has seemingly turned against such critics.

The government here has acted

frequently during the last two years to suppress local publication of works critical of the Soviet Union. It did so last year, in preventing a projected publication by Yugoslav publishers of Serbo-Croatian translations of some of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's works.

Writer Jailed
Earlier this year, a leading Yugoslav critic of the Soviet Union, Mihajlo Mihajlov, was sentenced to seven years in prison on charges of spreading "hostile propaganda," although Mr. Mihajlov's writing had long been banned in Yugoslavia itself.

One of the Yugoslav attacks on Mr. Solzhenitsyn was written by Josip Vidmar, president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia. Published by both the Belgrade Communist party daily *Borba* and a Ljubljana daily, it carried the implicit imprimatur of the government and party.

A similar attack on the Nobel laureate appeared in the prestigious Zagreb weekly *Vjesnik*.

Both articles took issue with every criticism Mr. Solzhenitsyn made of the Soviet Union and described him as a "cold war" risk. The commentators also blamed the United States for current world tensions.

Regret for China
Referring to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's regret that China had been "lost to the Communists," Mr. Vidmar wrote:

"All the armed, brutal headlessness of America was incapable of overpowering small Vietnam, while Solzhenitsyn is raving about the abandoning and handing over of China to somebody or other."

The writer conceded that "at one time an extremely serious injustice was done to Solzhenitsyn," but added that "nothing gives him the right to observe the revolution as a horrible nightmare, nonsensical and hostile to mankind."

The weekly *Vjesnik* noted with satisfaction that President Ford recently declined to receive Mr. Solzhenitsyn at the White House, and that the Russian writer "is obviously rated lower than the American cotton queen 1973."

"Although we permit absolute freedom to all in the world who write, and even fight for this freedom," Mr. Vidmar wrote, "we think it necessary to supervise this freedom at least verbally, and place matters which we discuss where they belong."

The only Yugoslav journal offering criticism of the Belgrade government itself and the Communist leadership in this country, *Praxis*, was forced by the government to end publication earlier this year.

Stonehouse Reported in Jail Scuffle

LONDON, July 21 (Reuters).—John Stonehouse, the Labor politician extradited from Australia on a series of fraud and forgery charges, was reported to have lashed out at prison guards today shortly after being denied bail and served with a writ.

Kenneth Jones, a lawyer, said that Mr. Stonehouse, 49, recoiled sharply on being presented to him in prison with a new writ claiming £190,000 (about \$414,000). He said two prison officers tried to get Mr. Stonehouse to sit down.

"He kicked out at one of them but missed," Mr. Jones said, "Mr. Stonehouse picked himself up and, shouldered-charged them."

"One man's arm shot back and hit the wall and began to bleed. Eventually he was overpowered and as I left a large number of prison officers were running towards the room."

The incident occurred shortly after word was received from the High Court that a judge in chambers had refused bail for Mr. Stonehouse.

Brought back from Australia Friday—eight months after attempting to fake his death on a Florida beach—Mr. Stonehouse was ordered by a magistrate to remain in jail while the prosecution prepared its case.

The High Court today upheld the magistrate's ruling.

Mr. Jones went to see Mr. Stonehouse in London's Brixton Prison to serve a writ connected with a bank Mr. Stonehouse had founded in 1972.

The prison's version of the incident was in a lower key than the lawyer's report. Officials said Mr. Stonehouse dodged backward to avoid service of the writ. As he did so, he bumped into a prison officer who bruised his elbow on the wall of the small room, an official said.

Deaths Estimated At 300 in Floods in India, Pakistan

NEW DELHI, July 21 (Reuters).—At least 300 persons have died and about 1.5 million are homeless, officials estimated today, as the full force of the monsoon brought floods to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Officials in Rawalpindi said more than 500,000 were homeless in Pakistan's Punjab.

The Ravi and Sutlej Rivers also caused widespread disruption to India's Punjab, particularly in the city of Amritsar, while Kashmir to the north has suffered from floods which breached the banks of the River Jhelum. Strident damage occurred in the northeast of Uttar Pradesh State, where at least 1 million persons have been made homeless.

In Bangladesh the government has started a large-scale evacuation operation.

79 Die in Brazil Flood
RECIFE, Brazil, July 21 (AP).—Pernambuco State authorities reported yesterday that at least 70 persons have perished and 150,000 are homeless because of floods.

IRA to Continue Truce in Ulster

DUBLIN, July 21 (UPI).—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army said today that there would be no immediate end to its five-month-old truce in Northern Ireland.

A recent increase in violence created speculation that the truce between the IRA and the British Army was about to break down.

A bomb killed four British soldiers last week but Provisionals said that it was only retaliation for assassinations of Roman Catholics and troop harassment, not a break in the truce.

254.3 Million Russians

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP).—The population of the Soviet Union was 254.3 million on July 1, according to Tass.



Amintore Fanfani

Vote Delayed On Dismissal Of Fanfani

ROME, July 21 (UPI).—Leaders of the Christian Democratic party, holding a postmortem on their election losses to the Communists, today delayed for at least 24 hours a vote on whether to oust party secretary Amintore Fanfani.

Politicians said that a majority of the party's 120-member National Council, in the third day of debate on its worst election showing since World War II, was wanted to get rid of Mr. Fanfani. But they disagreed on how to do it and on who should succeed him.

As a result, the council, which had been scheduled to complete work today, postponed a final vote until at least tomorrow night.

Fanfani Blamed
The party's left wing and its powerful moderate faction blamed Mr. Fanfani's conservative, strongly anti-Communist line for the outcome of last month's regional elections, in which the Communists gained 3.5 million votes and came within 2 percentage points of the Christian Democrats' total. The vote expanded Communist control to at least four of Italy's 20 regions and dozens of cities and towns and strengthened their demand for a share in the central government.

Mr. Fanfani refused to quit, saying that many of his critics shared responsibility for the election platform and challenged his enemies to give him a vote of no-confidence.

Premier Aldo Moro, fearing that a head-on clash in the party might topple his shaky minority government, yesterday urged a compromise solution, suggesting a collective leadership that could save face for both Mr. Fanfani and his enemies. But both rival factions rejected the suggestion.

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South Africa Is Said to Plan Detention Centers for Blacks

By Tom Lambert

JOHANNESBURG, July 21.—The South African government has decreed the establishment of an unspecified number of "rehabilitation" work and indoctrination centers for black violators of the country's "pass laws," the opposition *Raad Daily Mail* has reported.

The pass laws are part of South Africa's intricate "influx control" measures which limit blacks' freedom of movement and govern their residence and employment rights.

They are high if not highest on the list of laws most detested by South Africa's blacks. In the 12-month period ending in June of last year, more than 300,000 blacks reportedly were charged with pass law violations.

The rehabilitation centers, the *Daily Mail* reported, will be set up in South Africa's reservation-like tribal homelands. The decree authorizing them, it said, was published in the government gazette on June 6.

The newspaper did not say how many rehabilitation centers will be set up.

Moral Condition
Under terms of the June 6 decree, the *Daily Mail* said, violators who now can be fined or given three-month or shorter jail terms for pass law offenses may be held up to three years in the rehabilitation centers for betterment of their "physical, mental and moral condition."

The violators can be given jobs and work training, the newspaper went on, plus courses in citizenship, in the "necessity" for South Africa's laws, and in the "tradition, culture and system of government of the national unit," apparently meaning the tribal homeland to which they belong.

As outlined in the *Daily Mail*, the inmates may be allowed to work outside the establishments. But they may have only approved visitors, and the centers' superintendents may censor their mail.

Wrathful about the rehabilitation centers, which it called "sluiceway," the *Daily Mail* said the conditions of confinement for pass law violators will be "as close to being in jail as anything could be."

Heien Suzman, a Progressive party member of Parliament, said she saw the establishment of the rehabilitation centers as a government attempt to reduce the population of the nation's prisons. About half of these inmates reportedly are pass law violators.

A spokesman for the Bantu

Administration and Development Ministry denied, in effect, that the South African regime intends to send all pass law violators to the rehabilitation centers. However, their establishment seems certain to mean for many blacks the prospect of a longer restriction of liberty than usually is dealt out to pass law violators.

The spokesman said the centers were being set up primarily to rehabilitate "as useful members of society" those violators who were "derelicts, idlers and loafers." He did not say how they would be winnowed out from other pass law transgressors.

"We are attempting to provide Africans with the kind of welfare services already available to whites," he explained.

Municipal Services
Some South African whites contended that the pass laws are necessary to keep thousands of blacks from flooding into cities and overburdening their welfare and other services. Black Zambia reportedly now is considering some form of pass law to ease the population pressures on its capital, Lusaka.

But blacks and many whites have denounced the South African pass laws as inhuman. They say a black man may obtain a pass to work, say, in Johannesburg, but that his wife and children may be denied permission to accompany him. Some argue also that the police are too zealous in enforcing the pass laws, and that they constitute a major source of black bitterness in this country.

© Los Angeles Times.

Peking Assails Space Contest

PEKING, July 21 (Reuters).—China has reacted to the Soviet-U.S. space link-up by accusing the two powers of extending their "fierce contention" from earth to space.

A People's Daily commentary said: "Fierce contention between the Soviet Union and the United States is not limited to earth, air and sea but has been extended into space."

The commentary did not directly mention the link-up in orbit of the Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft—the Chinese have never officially been told that men have traveled to the moon or even orbited the earth.

Italy, 'Sick Man of Europe,' Making Economic Comeback

By William Tuohy

ROME, July 21.—A year ago, Italy seemed at the edge of bankruptcy. "Italy in Crisis," warned newspaper headlines. And magazine cover stories asked: "The Sick Man of Europe: Can Italy Survive?"

International journalists descended on Rome and Milan to describe in detail a modern Western democracy's financial disaster.

Yet today, despite last month's major Communist party victory at the polls, Italy has made a startling economic comeback.

"A year ago, no one would have believed this turnaround could have taken place so quickly," an economist said. "It can only be described as remarkable."

Chase Manhattan Bank's David Rockefeller has called the transformation "another Italian miracle."

While something short of miraculous, the economic about-face is undeniably impressive, and reflects again the mysterious resurgence in Italian life that keeps the beleaguered country from toppling into the abyss.

Last summer, for instance, Italy's balance-of-payments deficit was running at the staggering rate of more than \$1 billion a month.

In the first half of last year, the deficit, mainly due to the high cost of oil imports, was more than \$6 billion, and a 12-month debt of more than \$12 billion was foreseen.

At the same time, the lira was weakening and the rate of the nation's inflation was approaching 25 per cent, even greater than Britain's.

In short, Italy faced its worst financial crisis since World War II.

At that point, the nation's politicians turned from their internal quarrels to the country's bulwark of financial expertise, Guido Carli, president of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Carli, who runs one of the few Italian institutions that function properly, insisted on a firm set of financial and monetary controls that included tight credit restrictions, sharp import controls, restraints on the flight of capital, positive pressures to increase exports, a withholding-tax package and a curb on consumer spending.

These measures, rapidly enacted, worked sooner and more effectively than most economists expected. "We knew the Italian economy was responsive to monetary and fiscal policies," said an official at the Bank of Italy, "but we didn't realize how sensitive it was."

By the end of last year, the running deficit was reduced to

almost nothing, and the year's total then was \$7.5 billion rather than the estimated \$12 billion.

Meanwhile, exports began rising and the balance of trade showed a marked improvement. Inflation slowly began tapering off. And, equally surprisingly,

the lira showed newfound strength.

Today, the financial crisis has eased off considerably. Italy's balance of payments is running at almost no deficit, despite the oil bills Italy must pay.

Further, in May, the latest month for which figures are available, the cost of living index rose only eight tenths of 1 per cent, compared to April. This brought the increase over May of last year to 19.7 per cent—the first time in many months that a 13-month increase has been less than 20 per cent.

In May, too, the wholesale price index showed a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent, the first such decline since 1970.

The move toward balancing international trade and payments, however, has not been accomplished without a price.

"The price," an economist said, "is a dovetail to the national production."

Thus, private investment has been reduced by the restrictive credit measures, and Italy this year, for the first time in years, may register negative growth, that is, a decline by from 1 per cent to 2.1 per cent in the gross national product.

The industrial plant utilization this year is only 70.4 per cent, compared to 78.2 per cent last year. And in real terms, overall production is down more than 15 per cent.

Because of the productive slowdown which affects not only Italy but Western economies in general, unemployment has risen in Italy to about 1 million, about 3.1 per cent of the work force.

High for Italy
This does not seem high by standards in the United States—where unemployment is now running above 9 per cent—but, coupled with the estimated half million underemployed, the figure is unusually high for Italy.

With inflation on the decrease

and the balance of payments in equilibrium, experts here think that Italian production will pick up toward the end of this year and share in the worldwide upturn predicted for next year.

The major cloud on the horizon is this autumn's triennial labor negotiations which involve contract renewals for about 4 million workers in the key mechanical trades and the chemical and construction sectors.

It is possible that the unions, together with the Communist party, may seek to avert labor discord during this critical period—but no one seems sure at this point. Time loss to strikes has been rising steeply this year.

Workers and businessmen are looking both at the fall's labor negotiations and the general upturn of the world's economy as indicators of how Italy will fare next year.

"There is no question that Italy has made truly remarkable strides in reversing the foreign payments deficit and in slowing down inflation," says one economic expert. "The question now is—how long can this continue?"

© Los Angeles Times.

Peking Aide's Pay Is \$220 a Month

TOKYO, July 21 (AP).—Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping receives a salary of 400 yuan (about \$220) a month, the highest monthly pay level in China, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported today from Peking.

Kyodo said Mr. Teng disclosed his salary to Japanese newsmen.

The article quoted Mr. Teng as saying that about 100 Chinese receive a 400-yuan monthly salary and several thousand get 300 yuan (about \$165). The average Chinese worker's monthly salary ranges from about 60 yuan (\$33) to 107 yuan (\$59), Kyodo reported.



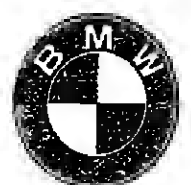
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FASHION IN PARIS

Chic Is in a Poor and Ethnic Mood

By Patricia McColl

PARIS (H.T.)—The chic ways to look this summer are poor or ethnic and some of the best of the new boutiques are into these moods.

The poor look started at La Maison Bleue in Les Halles several seasons ago when a trio of designers elevated grease-monkey suits, plumbers' overalls and hospital nightgowns into a thumb-your-nose-at-fashion fashion.

Now, two of the Maison Bleue's original team have left and set up on their own—Corinne Bricaire's Coquillage boutique on Rue Mouffetard and Agnes Bourgois's Agnes B. boutique on the Rue du Jour. Corinne Bricaire will open another boutique under her own name on the Rue Mauconseil in the fall.

Bendel's in New York, Brown's in London and Galeries Lafayette in Paris have already bought from Corinne Bricaire and so have movie stars Jeanne Moreau and Anna Karina. Bloomingdale's has its eye on Agnes B's sporty poor looks.

The Look

Head wrapped in a pale pink, cheesecloth turban, neck looped with a baby blue cotton gauze scarf and wearing a seafarmer cotton tunic and slim skirt, Miss Bricaire has the total Coquillage look. It sells for around 400 francs.

The straw, linen and natural wood boutique looks like a cabin in the Finnish woods. All of the clothes are in natural Romanian cottons; hand-dyed in this sum-

mer's colors—violet, teal, powder pink and seafoam; nearly always mixed with ecru.

Just to show fashion is where you find it, the natural linen belts are lengths of butcher's cloth more often used to wrap up salami.

"When I started in fashion about 10 years ago," Miss Bricaire said, "you showed who you were and how much money you had by what you wore—the status handbag, the expensive shoe, the designer silk scarf. Jeans were the first big breakthrough in the democratization of fashion. Fashion is becoming more open. More and more people are wearing what they want to wear—and not what they think they should wear."

Bourgois Boutique

Agnes Bourgois's boutique—previously a wholesale butcher shop—has been open for two months. One of her best sellers is the Chinese worker's jacket at 80 francs. She didn't like the way the pants from the People's Republic of China fit, so she ordered bolts of that blue cloth and improved the tailoring. Same thing for the painter's overalls and grease-monkey suits she stocks. They look like the real thing but have been slimmed down to tough chic.

There are also mini versions for infants and children and she has just found a stock of French children's school aprons which are a best seller at 40 francs. Another best seller is a door-length sandwich board in rose cotton voile, sashed with a

flower-trimmed scarf from Cyprus. The sandwich board is a *cachemire* and when wet, completely molds the body.

"What I do," she said, "isn't really fashion. It's a relaxed attitude to clothes."

Everything at Agnes B. is priced under 200 francs.

At Gingenbre

Angela Fraser's Gingenbre boutique on the Rue St. Jacques has been stocking Marie-Pierre Tattarachi's clothes almost exclusively since last September but it wasn't until this summer when a shoulder-tied apron dress became a best seller that clients began to seek out the shop. Like Corinne Bricaire and Agnes Bourgois, Marie-Pierre Tattarachi mainly uses natural fabrics in hand-dyed colors but her approach is more sophisticated. Her long cotton evening dresses which sell for around 400 francs are good looking enough to turn up at Maxim's on a Friday night. A good gift idea at Gingenbre, the tiny head necklaces packed into spice jars—cinnamon-colored beads in a cinnamon jar, celery-colored ones in a celery salt pot.

A few blocks away from the Rue St. Jacques, the Rue St. André-des-Arts is getting to look more and more like an issue of the National Geographic magazine—folk costumes of the world line both sides of the street and spill over into the Rue Dauphine. Newest looking are the Guatemalan skirts, ponchos, skirts and even bathing suits with American Paul Magit is selling in Beige boutique. Brilliantly color-

Agnes Bourgois in style in her boutique.

Michel Maurou.

ed, hand-embroidered ponchos to wear with jeans cost around 180 francs.

On the Rue Dauphine, Galapagos specializes in heavily embroidered unbleached cotton pants, tops and long dresses. Prettiest are the gauzy cotton tops at around 70 francs. The shop also sells handwoven rugs, pottery and other small gifts for the home—a growing trend to mix fashion and objects in many Paris boutiques.

On the Right Bank, Les Volles dans les Vents on the Rue de la Perrière started out selling happy-looking enamel plates and bowls from Dakar. They have now added a few long dresses



LONDON THEATER

The Last Work of Joe Orton

By John Walker

LONDON (H.T.)—The Royal Court has reached the climax of its festival of Joe Orton's plays with Lindsey Anderson's production of "What the Butler Saw," which goes some way towards rehabilitating the author's last, underrated work.

Six years ago, its original West End production was liked by few. Now it emerges as a fast and funny farce of madness, sex and death. It is more successful than Orton's other plays: his infantile desire to shock his audience often obscures his scathing attack on the concept of normality. His writing is sometimes out of control and also less finished.

Orton was murdered before he had time to polish the play in rehearsal and it shows. Sometimes, he did not know when to let an epigram alone and there is some convoluted overwriting that is impossible for the actors to wrap their tongues around. And, although the play at its best has the manic logic and frenzied development of the finest farces, there are some awkward moments when invention flags and characters make unlikely and unnecessary exits for no reason other than the author's blatant need to get them off the stage.

Orton's target here is normality, that outrageous fiction of bureaucratic minds. He offers a madhouse where the doctors are insane. The resident psychiatrist, Dr. Prentice, while behaving in a conventional fashion, appears completely lunatic. His attempt to disguise a bungled seduction of

a would-be secretary from his nymphomaniac wife and a visiting government official—leads inevitably to his seeming to be a bisexual, transvestite, fetishist, murderer. At its best, this is hilarious. There is a superb running joke involving a bunch of flowers. And as clever as the way Orton uses the basic conventions of farce—characters losing their trousers and being forced to dress as women—to emphasize that sexuality, too, is not to be confined by other people's definitions of what is proper.

But there are patches of tedium, as he turns aside from his main theme to try to offend with some bad jokes about Winston Churchill. His phallic obsession with Churchill comes close to spoiling the astonishing climax of the play when the consulting room turns into a cage and a steel ladder is lowered from a stained-glass skylight; the cage ascends into a dazzling white light to the sound of trumpets—whether they are going up for the last judgment or are now mad enough to venture from their platonic shadow-play to the real world, I do not know, but they leave their sanity behind them.

The acting, though not outstanding, is good. It is noticeable that, as Orton's work progressed, the opportunities for his actors diminished. "Entertaining Mr. Sloane" contains four good roles—and in the Court's successful production now at the Duke of York's, a superb performance from Bertie Reed as the demented Kath—and "Loot" has Orton's greatest comic creation, the corrupt dense policeman, Truscott.

Here, Betty Marsden's sexually voracious wife shares many of Kath's characteristics, her appetites hidden by gentility, but the role is nowhere near as rich. Nor is Reed, the government inspector who interprets his authority in mean that he can do as he likes, as complex a character as Truscott, even though Valentine Drai's acting gives him a resonant menace beneath the surface comedy. As Prentice, the normal man who cannot survive

the madness of others, Michael Avelin gives an excellently timed performance.

As the enthusiastic applause died away at the end of "What the Butler Saw" at the Phoenix Theatre, Henry Fonda bounded forward to do something he had never done before—make a curtain speech. It had always been his dream, he said, to act on the London stage and he added as a borisly exclamation, "I'm proud across his face—"I made it!"

Made it he has, with a performance he can take great pride in. But it's a pity he didn't make it in a wistful play like David W. Rintels's ramshackle biography, based on Irving Stone's book "Clarence Darrow for the Defense." Between them, the two actors came near to making a row. America's most celebrated lawyer, defending workers and murderers with equal aplomb, into something of a bore.

They portray him as impeccably saintly, making him less than human in the process. Mr. Fonda has always had a gift for suggesting rectitude and integrity, but here he does it in a way where these are qualities, not seen in opposition. "There's something unreal in his devastating cross examinations addressed as they are to empty chairs that can't answer back and Mr. Rintels's use of repetitious monologues to suggest confusion and awe is a clumsy device.

Some of Darrow's remarks are juries, removed from their text, smack too much of the awful lawyer, cajoling and flattery, to be worth hearing again, even though they express the sentiments. Cracker-barrel wit only soon palls. The final act is a self-congratulatory, literal orgy for the audience, whereas Darrow's fight for justice and truth against organized crime should still burn.

That the evening works as well as it does is due mostly to Mr. Fonda, marooned on the Phoenix's vast stage yet conveying without strain an intimacy and warmth, a decency and respect that is entirely admirable.

MUSIC IN FRANCE

A New 'Elisir d'Amore'—Less Might Have Been More

By David Stevens

AIKEN-PROVENCE, France (H.T.)—The best news about the Aix festival's new production of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" is that Gabriel Bacquier has added the role of that lovable quack, Dr. Dulcamara, to his steadily growing repertoire of comic portraits.

After a rich career in the dramatic baritone field, in which his intelligence, acting ability and formidable physique richly rewarded his daily powerful voice, the 51-year-old artist is taking care of his future by putting his voice—still a fine instrument, if no longer at its peak—at the service of his wit and flamboyant comic verve.

Thus, the great Don Giovanni has converted himself into a formidable Leporello, to give one instance. His Dulcamara dominates the old fraud blows into town, spinning out his famous patter aria, "Udite, udite, i rustici" with every line making its verbal and musical point.

All the elements were on hand for a memorable staging of this delicious comic opera. Had not Werner Duggelin's staging been so busy, busy, busy. The Swiss stage director had no shortage of ideas, but he seemed to have no confidence in the best scores of his kind ever written. The action began noisily before the overture was two bars old, and never stopped. Belcore's troops marched on and off incessantly, trampling some of the tenor's loveliest music under foot in the process. Dulcamara not only had to pedal his all-purpose remedy to the rescue, but speed most of his time chasing a comely villager upstairs and down: Nemorino was required to climb into a shaky tree whenever he had no music to sing, and so on.

Air's dedication to the art extends to concerts and recitals as well as the opera stage. A handsome commemorative of the centennial of Maurice Ravel's birth was offered in Bernart Kraysen's recital in the courtyard of the Hotel de Ville. The Dutch baritone is perfectly at home in the French song repertory, and his program—ranging over three decades of the composer's output—made it clear that he has lived with these songs for a long time, and not just whipped them up for the occasion. The texts were delivered with wit and clarity and Noel Le was his exemplary partner, both supportive and assertive in the difficult piano parts.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1975

Page 7

ECD Sees Only Modest Recovery

by Carl Gewirtz
July 21 (IHT).—A not too far off forecast of the major countries of the world, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, in its annual report, published today, says that the longest post-war downturn will probably be over by the end of the year, and that the speed of the upturn will not be great by standards of previous recoveries.

The report says that the unemployment rate will continue to rise and not fall before the middle of 1976. In addition, there is a "risk" that the present policies—the "self-sustaining" use of "trade falls"—first time in over two years—will lead to a rise in the volume of trade with the rest of the world.

OECD areas are seen to be in a "modest recovery" by the end of the year, but the bulk of the recovery, the experts say, will occur in the second half of the year and first half next year. The report also warns of a "new phase of turbulence" unless there is some clearer identification of common priorities in national economic aims and closer coordination of policies.

Jobless Rate Up Through Mid-'76

twice the previous longer-term average inflation rate. The report says, "is whether such an inflation rate would constitute a low point, from which there might be a renewed acceleration, or whether, over the next three to four years, it could be reduced further." In another context, the authors lament that "the prospects for a further substantial easing of inflationary pressures are not, at present, very promising."

Admitting that their previous half-year report published in December was overly optimistic, the economists warn that "there may be some risk" that the most serious recovery being projected could turn out even slower than forecast. Of particular concern is "the unknown effects of high inflation rates and low activity levels on the responses of consumers and business to traditional policy instruments."

Reflecting the conflict over giving priority to either controlling inflation or fighting unemployment, the report calls attention to the dangers "both in taking unnecessary further expansionary steps and in waiting too long."

But it says, "it would probably be a mistake to try to force OECD economies to turn around faster than is envisaged" in order to accelerate employment.

The report also warns of a "new

phase of turbulence unless there is some clearer identification of common priorities in national economic aims and closer coordination of policies. By way of example, it says that "there still seems need to achieve better understanding" on how domestic interest rates affect exchange rates, trade conditions and the flow of interest-sensitive capital flows.

The pattern of balance-of-payments positions among the OECD's 24 member states is expected to remain uneven. The major deficit countries of last year—Britain, Italy and France—are likely to improve their positions significantly while Germany's surplus is not expected to decline much from its high 1974 level. The Dutch surplus may actually increase and the Belgian and Swiss surpluses are expected to remain intact.

The smaller OECD countries will see their deficits widen—as a group—to about \$19 billion from a \$15.5-billion shortfall last year.

Oil Exporters' Surplus Cut
At the same time, the surplus may be reduced by some \$20 billion to between \$45 billion and \$30 billion. The OECD reiterates its forecast that, assuming no change in prices and not allowing for inflation, the cumulative current-account surplus of the OECD states may amount to some \$200 billion to \$250 billion from 1974 to 1980. The surplus may begin to decline after 1980. By that time, the OECD visible and invisible trade with the oil exporters may be back in surplus.

After setting a \$20-billion deficit last year, the combined current account of the seven largest OECD members was running a surplus of \$10 billion, at annual rate, in the first quarter of this year. However, this was temporary and due to a sharp drop in the imports spurred by the recession.

Turning to a country-by-country outlook, the OECD forecasts the U.S. economy will be growing at a 5-per-cent annual rate in the final six months of this year after registering an 8-per-cent drop in the first half.

For all of 1975, output is forecast to decline by 3.75 per cent from last year. For the opening six months next year, the gross national product is expected to be rising at a 3.25-per-cent annual rate.

Unemployment Stays High
Unemployment is expected to remain at around 9 per cent of the labor force until the middle of next year. Consumer prices are seen rising at a 3.75-per-cent annual rate in the second half this year and the first half next year, down from an estimated 8-per-cent rate for all of 1975.

The trade balance, after showing a \$2.5-billion surplus in the first half, is expected to slip into a \$2.7-billion deficit in the final six months as economic activity picks up. The deficit is seen rising to \$3.25 billion in the first half of next year.

In West Germany, the GNP this year is expected to be 2 per cent below last year's level. However, all of this shortfall should have taken place in the opening six months as output for the second half is seen running at a 3-per-cent annual rate, climbing to 4 per cent in the first half next year.

Consumer prices should be rising at just under 6 per cent a year and the trade surplus is seen at a new high of \$2.6 billion this year. The current account, however, is seen slipping to an \$8-billion surplus from \$9.4 billion last year.

Unemployment could remain at 5 per cent throughout this year and the decline next year may be very slow.

Limited Recovery in France
In France, only a limited recovery is expected over the next 12 months and a "significant increase" in unemployment is likely. Economic growth this year is projected at 1 per cent, down from 3.9 per cent last year. All of the small growth this year is expected to take place in the final six months of the year and by the first half of next year the gross national product is seen rising at a 2-per-cent annual rate.

Consumer prices are projected to rise 11.75 per cent this year but the increase late this year and early next year is seen running at under a 9.5-per-cent annual rate.

This year's trade is expected to show a surplus of \$850 million, reversing the \$2.9-billion deficit of last year, but by next year the trade account is seen in balance—neither surplus nor deficit.

The rise in consumer prices in Britain is expected to hit 22.5 per cent this year, falling to an annual rate of 17.5 per cent in the first half of next year. A token 0.5 per cent rate of economic growth this year is seen rising to a 1.25-per-cent annual rate in the opening six months of next year.

The trade deficit is put at \$7.25 billion this year, an improvement over the \$12.3-billion deficit last year.

The recession is seen ending in Japan where GNP should rise 15 per cent this year, reversing the 1.8-per-cent decline last year. By the first half next year, output should be rising at a 6-per-cent annual rate, almost half its long-term average.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RWE, EDF Work on Electric Vans

The West German electric power firm Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk has signed a cooperation agreement with state-owned Electricité de France to develop electric public transport vehicles. The agreement aims to coordinate research and development projects in West Germany and France to avoid duplication and errors and to create uniform standards for electric vehicles, the firms say.

Sandoz Sales Off 5.6 Per Cent

Group sales at Sandoz, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm, fell 5.6 per cent in the first half to 1.92 billion Swiss francs (about \$741 million). The decline reflects not only the worldwide recession but also the unfavorable effects of the rise in the value of the Swiss franc, the company notes. This increase has meant that the company's foreign sales are equal to fewer francs when converted into local currency. Sandoz estimates unfavorable exchange-rate developments cost it 280 million francs in the first six months, equal to the total of such losses for the whole of 1974. Without these losses, group turnover would have risen 8.1 per cent in the first half, the company says. Turnover in the dy sector declined 18.8 per cent to 573 million francs. Pharmaceutical sales rose 1.6 per cent to 1.01 billion francs and turnover of agrochemicals and food products increased 0.3 per cent to 329 million francs.

Ciba-Geigy Sales, Net Slump

Ciba-Geigy group sales for the first six months this year were off 8 per cent from a year ago, totaling 4.89 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.95 billion). Earnings did not equal those of the corresponding 1974 period, the pharmaceutical firm notes without specifying figures for either year. The company says that if exchange rates had remained unchanged there would have been a turnover rise of 7 per cent instead of the decline reported.

Mitsubishi Chemical Sees Profit Cut

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries expects a sharp decline in net profits for the first half ending July 31 to between 2.2 billion yen and 2.8 billion yen (about \$7.5 million). In the previous six months the company earned 4.03 billion yen. Gross sales are expected to total 285 billion yen. A company spokesman says the slump in the aluminum and petrochemical markets has been a major factor, but a full-scale recovery will take time. The decline in profit in these two departments could not be covered by the company's improved coke production, he notes. Profit before tax and extraordinary items for the whole of the 1975 fiscal year ending next Jan. 31 are expected to be about 7 billion yen, compared with 17.86 billion yen for the previous fiscal year.

Company Reports

American Home Products	
Second Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)	597.3 566.1
Profits (millions)	58.0 50.9
Per Share	0.36 0.32

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,179.5 1,054.4
Profits (millions)	123.3 109.9
Per Share	0.77 0.69

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	773.8 804.6
Profits (millions)	30.2 48.2
Per Share	0.96 1.58

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,558.2 1,485.2
Profits (millions)	64.4 85.8
Per Share	2.06 2.80

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	452.0 390.2
Profits (millions)	34.5 29.1
Per Share	1.06 0.91

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	894.5 768.4
Profits (millions)	61.9 52.5
Per Share	1.94 1.64

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	452.0 390.2
Profits (millions)	34.5 29.1
Per Share	1.06 0.91

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Profits (millions)	61.9 52.5
Per Share	1.94 1.64

Ingersoll-Rand	
Second Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)	430.8 347.8
Profits (millions)	31.2 25.4
Per Share	1.70 1.41

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	819.4 656.9
Profits (millions)	58.4 46.7
Per Share	3.22 2.58

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	786.3 746.1
Profits (millions)	66.0 82.8
Per Share	0.58 0.73

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,520.0 1,413.0
Profits (millions)	134.1 154.8
Per Share	1.09 1.37

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	273.8 270.1
Profits (millions)	19.8 30.4
Per Share	1.89 2.90

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	536.0 543.2
Profits (millions)	33.9 64.5
Per Share	3.25 6.15

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	410.4 453.2
Profits (millions)	17.6 28.4
Per Share	1.01 1.71

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	811.5 862.4
Profits (millions)	28.6 50.1
Per Share	1.63 2.90

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	497.7 563.3
Profits (millions)	17.43 15.07
Per Share	0.92 0.71

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,497.0 1,330.0
Profits (millions)	61.5 54.4
Per Share	2.90 2.57

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Per Share	0.92 0.71

First Half	
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Profits (millions)	61.5 54.4
Per Share	2.90 2.57

Olin	
Second Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)	313.7 343.5
Profits (millions)	20.0 17.3
Per Share	1.70 1.47

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	631.9 654.7
Profits (millions)	36.2 29.4
Per Share	3.80 2.50

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	353.8 434.7
Profits (millions)	10.1 10.6
Per Share	1.25 1.32

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	663.5 636.4
Profits (millions)	19.3 19.4
Per Share	2.40 2.42

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	606.6 606.6
Profits (millions)	0.5 35.1
Per Share	0.32 1.40

First Half	
Revenue (millions)	1,159.5 1,122.9
Profits (millions)	-3.1 43.1
Per Share	-1.80

Second Quarter	
Revenue (millions)	410.4 453.2
Profits (millions)	17.6 28.4
Per Share	1.01 1.71

First Half	
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Profits (millions)	61.5 54.4
Per Share	2.90 2.57

Rising Interest Rates Stop Big Board Rally

NEW YORK, July 21 (IHT).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today with rising U.S. interest rates tagged as the villain.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.87 to 854.74. Volume totaled 16.89 million shares compared with 16.87 million on Friday.

The market began to turn back from its early gains following First National Bank of Chicago's quarter-point increase in its prime rate to 7 1/2 per cent, matching First National City Bank of New York. Most major banks recently moved to 7 1/4 from 7 per cent.

Brokers said that selling was also prompted by a sharp rise in Treasury bill rates. Dealers attributed the increase to Federal Reserve sale of Treasury bills, driving prices down and yields higher.

Pan American, one of the most active issues, slipped 3/4 to 3 1/4. It reportedly has reconsidered its plan to aid the airline.

Great Western United gained 5 to 45 1/4 after a jump of 11 3/4 last week. The company said it does not know why its stock is climbing.

also reporting the market somewhat concerned with the initial reception—a drop of 10 per cent from issue price—accorded the Municipal Assistance Corp. bonds at the start of free market trading today.

The declines raised some doubts about the ability of the corporation to sell additional bonds under current conditions.

Among government issues, losses ranged to 3 8 point as dealers awaited details of the Treasury refinancing plans Wednesday.

In Chicago, farm futures prices shot upward. Some soybean corn and soybean oil contracts advanced the limit.

Some of the movement was interpreted as a technical adjustment from sharp declines at the end of last week.

However, prices also appeared stimulated by reports of more trouble for the Russian grain crop and by lack of moisture in parts of the U.S. corn and soybean belt.

Brazil Suspends Exports of Coffee

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 21 (UPI).—At least 70 per cent of Brazil's estimated 1.2 billion coffee trees have been covered by frost, and the Brazilian Coffee Institute has ordered the suspension of all coffee exports, with the exception of the soluble variety.

The institute announced Saturday that the export suspension will continue in force until technicians can determine the extent of the damage caused by freezing weather in the three largest coffee-producing states: Paraná, São Paulo and Minas Gerais.

Camillo Calazans, president of the institute, said the 1975 crop will not be lost since this year's harvest is already under way. But he said that 50 per cent of next year's production could be lost.

Meteorological experts predicted more freezing weather, which in the past few days has averaged five degrees centigrade below zero.

Food Production Up 7.7% Consumer Output Lags

By James F. Clarity

DW, July 21 (NYT).—The United Nations reported a modest improvement in food production in the first six months of 1975, but consumer output lagged behind. The report, published in the "World Food Survey," said that food production had increased 7.7 per cent, while consumer output had increased only 4.4 per cent.

The report also noted that the world's food production had increased 7.7 per cent, while consumer output had increased only 4.4 per cent.

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Food production in 1975, included but not vegetable oil and vacuum cleaners, all down 4 per cent; linen fabrics, off 3 per cent; radios, 2 per cent, and knitwear, 1 per cent.

Increases were reported for some consumer goods, including electrical glassware, automobiles and motorcycles.

Spending Cut In U.S. by Alien Firms

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).—Foreign companies' investment in U.S. manufacturing facilities, which ran at peak levels in the 1973-74 period, fell sharply in the first half of this year, according to the Conference Board.

The number of foreign companies that announced new outlays in the first half was 79, compared with 133 in the first half of 1974, a report just released by the nonprofit research group showed. The report is based on the announced investment plans of foreign companies.

Of the 43 investment projects announced for the second quarter of this year, Japanese companies topped the list with nine. Six were new constructions, two were acquisitions and one was expansion of an existing plant.

Other leading sources of industrial investment were West Germany, with seven projects, and Canada, Britain and the Netherlands, with six each.

The most-favored industries were electrical machinery, chemicals and non-electrical machinery. The chief sites were California (seven projects) and Illinois and Pennsylvania (three each).

Apart from economic and financial uncertainties, the report indicated that a factor in the decline of industrial investment from abroad may have been measures planned in Congress for regulation of such investment.

In 1973 and 1974, the inflow of direct corporate investment from abroad reached a record annual rate of well over \$3 billion.

in Co., Officers Indicted Cheating on Exports

DWTON, July 21 (Reynolds Corp., one of the largest grain dealers, was today by a federal grand jury indicted on charges of conspiring to cheat on exports of grain to the overseas, the Justice Department said here.

The indictment named 11 defendants, including a former vice-president of the company, and charged them with conspiring to cheat on exports of grain to the overseas, the Justice Department said here.

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assistant vice-president Clayton Wilcox.

The indictment charged that the defendants conspired to cheat on exports of grain to the overseas, the Justice Department said here.

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FIRST QUARTER REPORT

GROWTH...

At MAPCO, the trend continues up. Our First Quarter Report announces sales and revenues of \$279,632,511 for the twelve months ending March 31, 1975. This compares to \$165,763,004 for the comparable period a year ago.

To learn more about this exciting little pipeline company that became a substantial diversified energy company, write for our latest report.

mapco

1427 S. Boulder Ave.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
SYMBOL: MDA
NYSE • NYSE • PSE

Balance Sheet of a successful year

Highlights of our unconsolidated Balance Sheet for 1974

	<u>in millions of DM</u>
Total assets	26,965
Total loans	21,591
Short and medium-term loans to customers	9,718
Mortgage loans and loans to local authorities	8,538
Advances to banks	3,335
Total deposits and long-term liabilities	24,588
Customer deposits	6,967
Savings deposits	6,037
Deposits from banks	3,618
Mortgage and local authority bonds issued	7,966
Capital and reserves	956
Share capital	240
Reserves	716

—1475— Stocks and High. Low. Div in 5		Sis. P/100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Change		
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European Markets

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Total assets	1,196.1
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Building and construction materials

Building

10 Cornell Street,

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
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1000s of bonds					
1000s of preferred					
1000s of common					
1000s of convertible					
1000s of warrants					
1000s of options					
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1000s of energy					
1000s of technology					
1000s of healthcare					
1000s of financial					
1000s of industrial					
1000s of consumer					
1000s of services					
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1000s of telecommunications					
1000s of media					
1000s of entertainment					
1000s of real estate					
1000s of infrastructure					
1000s of defense					
1000s of aerospace					
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American Stock Exchange Trading

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2-4	SNCF 913-81	1022	1032	1.5 E 614-81	73
2-4	S Ind 515-80	1012	1022	McDerm 424-87	154
2-4	SI Ind 815-81	8926	1002		121

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**International
ald Tribune**
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you go.

1997

American Stock Exchange Trading

St. Div.		Net		-1975- Stock and Div.		St. Div.		Net	
R/E		High Low Last		High Low Last		R/E		High Low Last	
continued from preceding page.									
6 Int'l Banknote	159	173	174	134	114	1/2			
6 Int'l Com. Trade	13	12	12 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2				
6 Int'l. Inv. Mediate	7	26	26	26	26	1/2			
6 Int'l. Fundat. 5	7	26	26	26	26	1/2			
6 Int'l. Gen'l. Inv.	7	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Fut. 10	1	5	4	4	4	1/2			
6 Int'l. New York Tr.	5	5	4	4	4	1/2			
6 Int'l. Strech	18	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Sec. 25	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2			
6 Int'l. Interp. 20	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1/2	</		

-1975-		Stock and Div in 5		P/E		SIS.		High		Low		Last ch		N		P	
High	Low	Net	Div	High	Low	Net	Div	High	Low	Net	Div	High	Low	Net	Div	High	Low
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
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11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
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11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
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11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
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11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100
11 1/4	7	1000	40	5	0	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	100	1000	10		

1000	Ryan	78	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
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High Low Last Change				Toronto Stocks				Closing prices July 21, 1975			
Buy	Open	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Last	Change
1000	495	495	—	1000	490	490	—	2600	Granduc	137	—
1000	512 1/2	512 1/2	—	1000	512 1/2	512 1/2	—	1615	GI Dds	55 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	17	GI Page	57 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	14	GI W	57 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	1000	161 1/2	161 1/2	—	3540	Groynd	51 1/2	—
1000											

High Low Last Chge											
19650 Titon N A	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4	1 1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4200 Trm Oik	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1135 Traders A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1125 Trans A	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2					

W-X-Y-Z									
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 GM	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Chrysler	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1	1	1
27 1/2	1000 Ford	14	31	23	22 1/2	19	1		

Currency Rates

July 31, 1953

Reading across this table at yesterday's closing inter-bank for exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers (rates do not take into account bank service charges).

	London	Paris	Geneva	Basle	Frankfurt	Amsterdam	Brussels	Stockholm	Copenhagen	Oslo	Reykjavik	Helsinki	Tallinn	Riga	Latvia	Estonia	Lithuania	Warsaw	Budapest	Prague	Bratislava	Vienna	Zurich	Bern	Basel	Geneva	Paris	London				
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000				
2.3895	5.6500	105.140	60.245	29.475	1.4800	97.715	44.230																									
2.1905	5.4349																															
2.1708																																
664.75	1474.60	181.00	152.72																													
1.62	9.3265	171.00																														
2.82	125.395	108.97	61.700																													

Following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.7110. Escudo: 25.75. 1.12; Pataca: 55.58. Schilling: 17.00. Sw. krona: 4.1300. Yr. 790.15.

Commercial Paper: 1-4 Cents: 10-14 Units of 1.000; 15-19 Units of 10.000.

Direct remittance to buy one pound

4125 PanCon	P	5124
254 Pullm	N. V.	5125
120 Pine Point		5126
1000 Pitta	C	5127
250 Placer		5128
2323 One Ship		5129
1000 Ravada		5130
1993 Reed Osir	A	5131
3230 Revue	Pr	5132
1000 Rothman		5133
2000 Sault		5134
2502 Shell	Can	5135
2500 Sino		5136
1300 Siro		5137
15100 Simpson		5138
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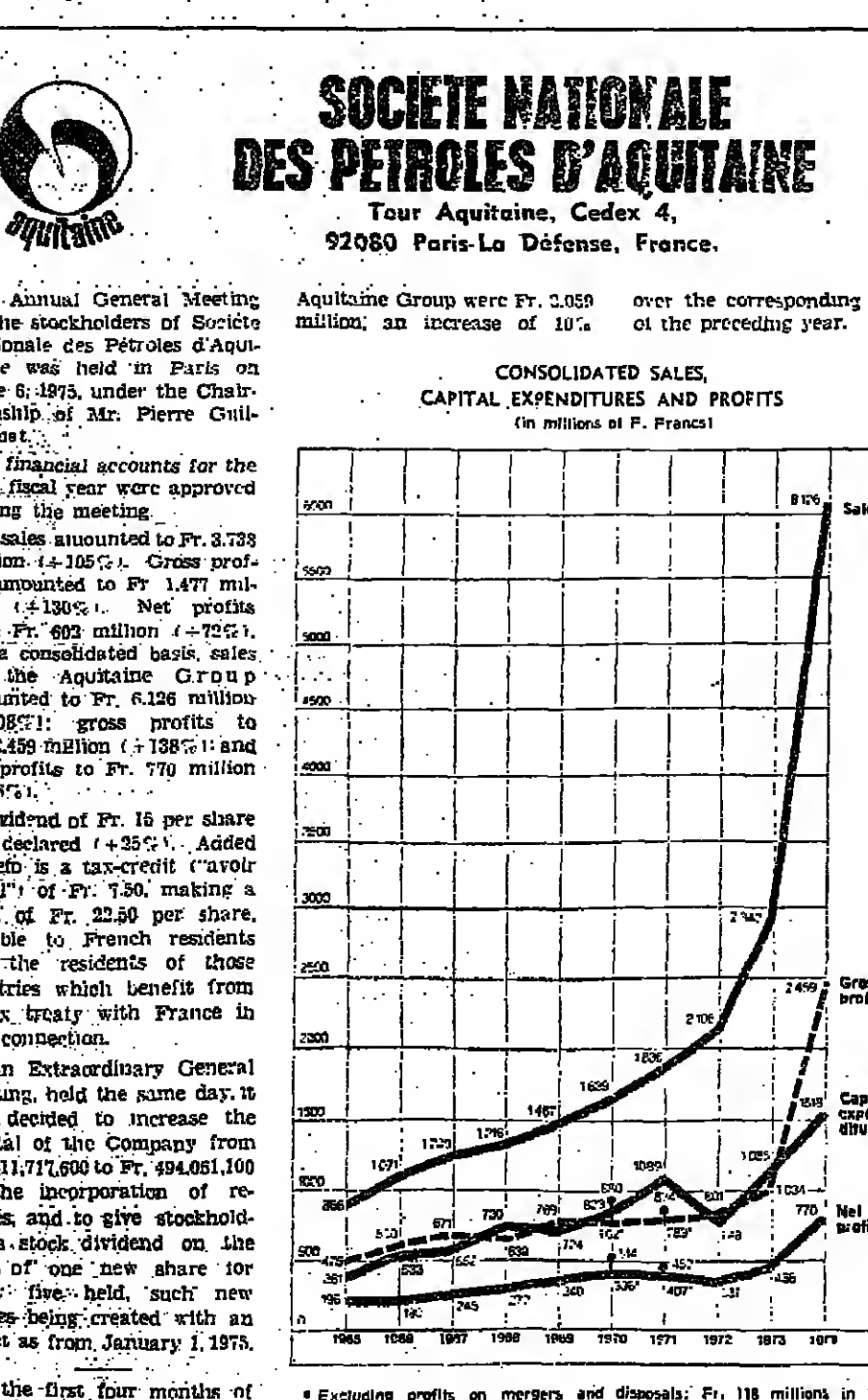
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July 10, 1975

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velopment



	\$300,000,000	Five Year	Inter
	\$200,000,000	Ten Year	Inter
	The First Boston Corporation		
Bank of America	Bankers Trust Company	The Ch	
N.T. & S.A.			
The First National Bank of Chicago		Firs	
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	Mellon Bank, N.		
Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette	Drexel Burnham &		
Securities Corporation	Incorporated		
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	E. F. Hutton & C		
Incorporated			
Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers		
	Incorporated		
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Reynolds Securities		
Incorporated			
Wertheim & Co., Inc.			
Security Pacific National Bank			
Basle Securities Corporation			
L. F. Rothschild & Co.	Shearson Hay		
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation			

This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUES

\$500,000,000

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

\$300,000,000 Five Year Notes of 1975, Due July 15, 1980

Interest Rate 8.30%

\$200,000,000 Ten Year Notes of 1975, Due July 15, 1985

Interest Rate 8.60%

The First Boston Corporation Morgan Stanley & Co. Salomon Brothers

Bank of America Bankers Trust Company The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. Chemical Bank Continental Bank

The First National Bank of Chicago First National City Bank Harris Trust and Savings Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Mellon Bank, N.A. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company The Northern Trust Company

Dillon, Read & Co., Inc. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Discount Corporation of New York

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Drexel Burnham & Co. Goldman, Sachs & Co. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes E.F. Hutton & Company Inc. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., Inc.

Lazard Freres & Co. Lehman Brothers Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Reynolds Securities Inc. Smith, Barney & Co. Warburg Patakas Becker Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc. White, Weld & Co. United California Bank Dean Witter & Co.

Security Pacific National Bank Bear, Stearns & Co. First Pennco Securities, Inc. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Basle Securities Corporation Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. Shields Model Roland Securities Weeden & Co.

L.F. Rothschild & Co. UBS-DB Corporation Weeden & Co.

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

After Dispute With Owner

Rangers Fire Billy Martin

NGTON, Texas, July 21 (UPI)—Rangers manager Billy Martin, his second day in Arlington Stadium, said he had been fired and assistant manager Frank Lucchesi, placement.

n. who was cleaning out the Arlington Stadium, said the firing came two days before a news conference by the Rangers.

Martin spoke, assistant manager Frank Lucchesi, said he was fired and assistant manager Frank Lucchesi, placement.

very Martin, a star with the New York Yankees during his career, was also fired at the front office.

year he was named the league manager of the year. The progress he made in the first year, he brought a second-place finish only to be behind world champion Oakland last year, but when he was fired today, the Rangers were 44-51 record and were in place in the AL West, games behind the A's.

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Mer Even Winning Name Female Golfer in Open

CHFIELD, N.J., July 21 (UPI)—"I was fighting for my life there," said Sandra.

er, 34, shot a final-round 34 to win the U.S. Open's golf championship by 10 strokes.

in you get a lead, you feeling protective," said Sandra, who won despite the worst start for a winner in the tournament's history.

as the first U.S. Open for the 11-year veteran, she won the money list of the Professional Golf Association, 1975, with a \$50,000 prize.

er, 5 feet 11, shot a 78 first round at the Atlantic Country Club course, then her second round and showpiece as she charged back 2-over-par 74 to trail by 10 strokes after two rounds.

only Open champion ever after a poorer start was Maxwell Barnes, who

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AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division

W L Pct GB

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3. Kansas City 42 44 .488

4. Milwaukee 40 46 .465

5. Detroit 38 48 .441

6. Cleveland 35 51 .405

7. Chicago 32 54 .371

8. Minnesota 29 57 .338



Billy Martin

That run gave Boston a 3-0 lead and Jim Wolloughby came on to preserve the triumph after Texas's Toby Harrah reduced the deficit with a two-run homer.

White Sox 9, Brewers 2

At Chicago, Bill Stein's first career grand slam powered the White Sox to a 10-5 victory over Milwaukee to complete a sweep of a doubleheader as Chicago won the first game 3-2. Stein's homer came in the fourth inning with the White Sox trailing 4-2. It came off starter Pete Broberg after Ken Henderson singled. Bill Melton was hit by a pitch and Mike Nyman beat out an infield hit.

The Brewers chased Claude Osteen in the first inning when Bob Sheldon walked and scored on Bobby Mitchell's double. Hank Aaron tripled in another run and Charlie Moore's single accounted

for two more runs. A single by Sixto Lezcano and Don Money's sacrifice fly chased home the fourth Brewer run.

Yanks 14, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Ed Herrmann hit a two-out pinch-hit single to score Rick Dempsey and set a two-run ninth inning as the Yankees outlasted a victory over the Twins and swept a doubleheader. In the opener, home runs by Thurman Munson, Roy White and Bobby Bonds featured a 17-hit attack that powered the Yankees to a 14-2 triumph.

Munson started the second game rally with a leadoff triple and scored the tying run on Dempsey's single. Dempsey was sacrificed to second by Graig Nettles and moved to third on Chris Chambliss' fly to deep center. Herrmann, batting for Sandy Alomar, then lined a single to left to score Dempsey with the winning run.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 3

At Los Angeles, rookie John Hale hit a two-run homer with two out in the 13th inning to power the Dodgers to a 5-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Hale's third homer of the season followed a two-out infield single by Bill Buckner. The single off Manny Delgado's glove was Buckner's fourth straight hit in the game. He has hit safely in six of his last seven at-bats.

Relief specialist Mike Marshall was the last three innings to earn his sixth victory in 13 decisions. It was the 10th straight appearance by Marshall, who holds the record of 13 straight.

Braves 5, Expos 4

At Montreal, Pete MacKinnon's 11th-inning single gave the Expos a 5-4 victory over Atlanta after the Braves had defeated Montreal, 5-4, in the completion of a doubleheader. The single off Tom Seaver's glove was MacKinnon's fourth straight hit in the game. He has hit safely in six of his last seven at-bats.

Cardinals 3, Padres 1

At San Diego, the Cardinals swept a doubleheader from the Padres, winning 10-2, on John Curtis' fire-batter in the nightcap after taking the opener, 3-1, on Ron Fairly's two-run, two-out double in the 11th inning.

Curtis, 6-7, was staked to a 9-0 lead after four innings as the Cardinals went on to rack up 17 hits off four pitchers. Mike Tyson drove in four runs and Buddy Bradford accounted for three to pace St. Louis.

In the first game, Fairly cracked his game-winning double following a single by Brock and an intentional walk to Reggie Smith.

Giants 2, Pirates 1

At San Francisco, Richie Zisk keyed a five-run eighth inning with his 10th homer to lead Pittsburgh to a 7-1 victory and a doubleheader split after Ed Halicki pitched and batted the opener. Zisk, with help from Dave Giusti, won the first two innings, held the Giants to three hits in the nightcap for his sixth victory in eight decisions. Zisk also had two doubles.

Halicki held the Pirates to two hits in the opener in gaining his third victory over them this year and his fourth overall. Jim Rooker limited the Giants to four hits until the sixth inning, when Halicki started a scoreless rally with a double. A triple by Joshua and a single by Murcer drove in the runs.

Yanks Recall Pair

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI)—The New York Yankees have brought up pitcher Felix Martinez and outfielder Rick Barlow from their Syracuse farm club in the International League.

Leading Scores

Roger Malbie, 34,000 72-71-67-68-77

MacKinnon, 32,000 70-69-70-69-77

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Jim Stinson, 29,000 67-64-69-68-77

George Lundgren, 26,000 66-69-70-69-77

Lee Trevino, 26,000 74-74-70-69-77

George Johnson, 24,000 69-69-72-72-231

Lee Elder, 24,000 68-67-73-73-231

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A WINNING TWIST—Russian Irina Kalinina performs in packed stadium on her way to winning diving title...

Russian Women Sweep Top 2 Places in Diving

CALI, Colombia, July 21 (UPI)—The Soviet Union took the opening event of the 1975 world swimming championships here with an upset in the women's springboard diving.

The new champion, 16-year-old Irina Kalinina, who once led polo, and her compatriot, Tatiana Volynina, outlasted favorites Christa Kohler of East Germany and Ulrika Knape of Sweden to finish one-two yesterday.

Third-placed Christine Loeck of the United States said afterwards she could have hoped for a place in the final eight against such competition.

Diving events continue here today with the men competing for a place in the last eight on the springboard.

The synchronized swimming contest also gets under way; the world's top swimmers start work tomorrow.

United States swimming coach Ron Ballatore predicted last night that the championships would produce a flood of new world records.

"Just about every world record is in jeopardy in these championships. The sport's still young and the records go when you get the best people in it," he said.

Coaches and swimmers describe conditions in this tropical Andean valley as excellent, and they say that the racing pool in the modern Pan-American complex is fast.

But whatever the conditions the pace will be forced by a fiercely contested duel between the United States and East Germany.

Sedgman Tennis Master

PHILADELPHIA, July 21 (UPI)—Frank Sedgman of Australia won the 32,000 Grand Masters tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Denmark's Torben Ulrich, 6-4, 6-1.

American Tom Brown took third place by defeating Sven Davidson of Sweden, 3-5.

On the Rhodesian question, Henning said the directors decided to hear a Salisbury delegate who said all competition in that country has been integrated for the past two years—that blacks and whites use the same dressing rooms and restaurants and competition is integrated even at the provincial levels.

"If this is proven true, we agree that the reasons for Rhodesia's suspension will have been removed," Henning said, adding that he may soon make another trip to Rhodesia for an inspection.

To prevent political disturbances such as occurred at the recent Asian Games in Tel Aviv, where several Arab countries refused to compete against Israel, Henning announced that FINA had adopted a rule suspending any country refusing to compete on political grounds.

The same rule could be applied against Communist countries if they refuse to participate in the next world championships scheduled for West Berlin in 1978.

Henning said that he had received assurances from West German officials that all competitors would be issued visas to come to West Berlin.

On China, Henning said the board of directors of FINA had voted seven to six last Friday not to reconsider China's membership application.

Henning said the directors at a meeting in Cairo, last year, unanimously accepted a Chinese application but the Chinese refused to join unless Taiwan was expelled. As a consequence, only Taiwan is represented at the Cali meet.

Henning also said FINA has suspended for two years 24 Canadian swimmers who made an unsanctioned trip to China. The Canadians had already been suspended by their own federation for one year.

Henning said there is no question of re-admitting South Africa to international competition because they have three bodies which say they are in control of swimming there and they are not (racial) integration has not taken place.

On the Rhodesian question,



... while American Peter Schnug handles ball during water polo match with Spain during the world championships. Spain scored in final two seconds to earn 4-1 tie.

Swimming Is Now Afloat in Politics

CALI, Colombia, July 21 (UPI)—China will be kept out of international swimming as long as it will not sit in the same organization with Taiwan but Rhodesia may soon rejoin world competition, the president of the International Swimming Federation (FINA) said yesterday.

Harold Henning of the United States commented on a series of political problems during a news conference which ranged from the controversial site of West Berlin for the next world meet in 1978 to the refusal of Arab countries to participate in the same events with Israel.

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South Africa Is Eliminated By Chile From Davis Cup

PARIS, July 21 (Reuters)—The Davis Cup competition is down to six following the elimination of four countries including defending champion South Africa, during the weekend.

Chile won the American zone by blanking South Africa, 5-0, in their tie in Santiago which ended yesterday. They will now go on to meet either Spain or Sweden in the interzone semifinal.

Sweden completed the elimination of the Soviet Union while Spain ousted Romania in European A zone semifinals yesterday, and they will meet next weekend to decide who plays Chile.

The European B zone will also be decided next weekend in Prague when Czechoslovakia hosts France. The Czechoslovakia won, 4-1, over Hungary during the weekend, while France got through earlier.

The country that wins the B zone, will clash with the favorites, Australia, in the other interzone semifinal.

Tanner Triumphs

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Top-seeded Roscoe Tanner of the United States turned back a challenge by Australian John Alexander for a 6-1, 6-7, 6-6 triumph and took the singles title in the \$50,000 Chicago international tennis championship yesterday.

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3. Kansas City 42 44 .488

4. Milwaukee 40 46 .465

5. Detroit 38 48 .441

6. Cleveland 35 51 .405

7. Chicago 32 54 .371

8. Minnesota 29 57 .338

eling in Portugal

Art Buchwald

Dog Days in London

LONDON—London is now working on a problem that New York has yet to seriously deal with. And that is what to do about dogs that do things on the sidewalk. This great metropolis has street inspectors who walk around their respective boroughs citing people whose dogs "have fouled the footpaths."



Buchwald

One of the greatest of all London's street inspectors is William James Parr of the Borough of Camden. I saw Mr. Parr on television one night making his rounds, and asked if I could accompany him for a few hours the next day. He kindly consented and we met in front of the Camden Town tube station.

Mr. Parr is a middle-aged, modest man who neither glories in his work nor puts down his job. If he can make London a cleaner place for people to walk, he feels he is earning the taxpayer's money.

The law is specific: "No one in charge of a dog shall allow it to foul the footpath."

Mr. Parr pounds the pavement every day and when he spots a person and a suspicious dog he follows them at a respectful distance. Only when the crime is actually committed will Mr. Parr approach the person and identify himself as a street inspector. "I wish to inform you of what I have seen," he will say. He'll point to the evidence and then recount the details of the incident. Finally he will say, "Do you wish to challenge that?"

Whatever the person says Mr. Parr writes down in a book and promises that the statement shall appear in the report.

"You don't want them of their constitutional rights," I asked. "No I don't. It's not necessary when one deals with dog fouling."

"Suppose the person denies the dog belongs to him?"

The Japanese Lead

In Television Viewing

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Ninety-seven per cent of the homes in the United States have television sets and the sets are on an average of 6 hours and 11 minutes a day, the A.C. Nielsen Co. has reported.

The company says the average daily viewing of television in the United States qualifies for a tie with the Canadians for second place. The Japanese lead with a daily viewing average of 7 hours and 17 minutes.

"That's where observation is terribly important. If the dog is not on a leash but obeys the person's commands, it's obvious it belongs to the person charged. If there are any mitigating circumstances the person would like to plead."

"Such as?"

"Perhaps the dog has been constipated and fed a physic or a conditioning powder and can't control himself. I tell them that these facts will be reported to the town clerk."

"If it's a mad dog can they plead insanity?" I asked.

"No," Mr. Parr replied.

"Would you spare a friend or a policeman whose dog you caught in the act?"

"Mr. Parr seemed shocked. I would even suggest it. 'Certainly not. That wouldn't be fair. I do my job without favor or ill will.'"

"What reaction do you get from a person who has been cited?"

"Most people say, 'Oh, I'm terribly sorry. A few might protest the dog was walking behind him and he hadn't noticed it, and once in a while they'll say, 'Why aren't you ever here when Stover's dog fouls?'"

"A dog-lover would turn in his neighbor." It was my turn to be shocked.

"I'm afraid so."

One of Mr. Parr's biggest problems is that he is the only one in the borough authorized to catch dogs fouling the walks.

"Most of the offenses," he told me, "take place at 7:30 to 8:30 in the morning and then in the evening at sunset. I work from 8:30 to 4:30 so I have to get up early on my own time if I want to catch many dogs in the act. Or stay late in the evening."

"When you follow a person and a dog, how can you be sure the dog will break the law?" I asked him.

"You have a sixth sense about these things," Mr. Parr replied.

When a person is cited, the town clerk then decides whether to bring the case to trial. Most people, Mr. Parr said, plead guilty and throw their dogs on the mercy of the court. The fine could be as much as \$40, but the person, unless he has a compulsive dog-fouler, is never fined more than \$5 or \$10.

Camden is considered a high dog-density area and yet Mr. Parr has never lost a case.

He also has never been bitten by a dog or an owner. It is typical of England that despite the dangers of his profession, Mr. Parr does not carry a gun. Yet he performs one of the greatest services known to mankind. In New York City only about 10 fall men like him,

By far the greatest number of persons

applying to sponsor Vietnamese refugees are looking for household servants or cheap labor or single girls.

The Quality of American Compassion

By David Gelman

NEW YORK—A U.S. Catholic Conference caseworker at the Camp Pendleton Refugee Center in Newport Beach, Calif., took a call from a potential sponsor in Newport Beach, Calif., and began jotting down the information on a form.

"Mrs. Rose," he requested a housekeeper-babysitter for her two girls aged 2 1/2 and 3 1/2. Wants a woman 30-40 years old. Must speak some English. Must be single. Will provide room and board and salary of \$40 a week."

An agency official glanced at the form and scowled. "What do some of those people think the Vietnamese are?" he said angrily. "She wouldn't dare make that kind of offer to an American."

Hallock Rose, director of the International Rescue Committee team at Camp Pendleton, took a call from a woman in Huntsville, Ala., one day. As he recalls it: "She said, 'Mr. Rose, I'd really like to help out the refugees. I've got this big house with 18 rooms. I'd love to have a number of young Vietnamese girls who are single. They could live here and I'd provide jobs for them.'"

"I resisted the temptation to ask her what sort of a house she was running," Rose said, "and simply told her I had families to relocate not single girls."

To judge by the majority of sponsorship offers coming into the refugee centers, the quality of American compassion is somewhat strained by opportunism. To be sure, many come with no strings attached, from people of modest means and generous instincts. "I can promise you all the help we can manage and a lot of love," Mrs. J. O. Thompson assured Tran Chinh Truc, a refugee doctor, when he called her from Eglin Air Force Base in Florida for the third time to make sure he was getting a job.

There are many unselfish offers. Says Frank Reiss, director of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society Operation at Eglin: "We get many calls of the kind where they say, 'I have a \$12,000 income, a house with an extra bedroom and three beds for a refugee family.'"

But by far the greatest number of calls come from people seeking household servants or cheap labor or single girls—"sweet young things for marrying," as one agency worker puts it. Usually it is easy enough to spot those with less than humanitarian intentions, and their applications go right in the nearest wastebasket.

But often enough, self-seeking sponsors get what they're after and the results can be unfortunate for the refugees and embarrassing for the agency officials. In Miami, one sponsor was found to have lied on the financial statement that he submitted to obtain two refugee brothers from Eglin. It turned out that he was unemployed, and he was using the two brothers to help him solicit funds from other Vietnamese for a fictitious refugee organization. The Catholic Conference, which had arranged the sponsorship, was obliged to put out an advisory to voluntary agencies in Miami urging them to warn their refugees about solicitations.

At Pendleton, a young, single male was somehow permitted to sponsor a 23-year-old Vietnamese woman. "Apparently there was a foul-up in the camp processing center," said a caseworker at the resettlement office in Los Angeles when the error was discovered. "This never should have happened. I have a feeling this case is about to blow up in our faces."

The next day, the girl called, near hysteria, to say she was having "problems with her sponsor; he was making advances." The caseworker reassured her on the phone: "Mr. . . . cannot make you to be a bad girl." Later the resettlement office arranged for her to be taken from her amorous sponsor and put up in temporary living quarters to await a more suitable match.

There is a standing order at the camps that refugees are not to be allowed back in once they have left. If a sponsorship fails to work out for one reason or another, the refugees are put

up in a motel, a church hostel, a Salvation Army shelter—any place where they can be housed until new arrangements are made. But their stories have a way of getting back to the camps anyway.

Last month, for example, two refugee families, including a month-old infant and a lieutenant-colonel who had lost one arm and one leg in the war, were found living in an isolated trailer in an orange grove outside Orlando, with no electricity, running water or toilet facilities, and no means of transport. They had been put up there by a woman who was rejected for sponsorship on her first try by the Catholic Conference, and then made a successful application through the Church World Service.

Apparently she had expected the refugees to sharecrop 20 acres of hay and oranges and pay her a rental of \$108 a month. But after installing them in the sweltering trailer, she had given them an orange grove outside Orlando, with no electricity, running water or toilet facilities, and no means of transport. They had been put up there by a woman who was rejected for sponsorship on her first try by the Catholic Conference, and then made a successful application through the Church World Service.

Part of the difficulty is that church and voluntary agencies have no uniform procedures for checking out sponsors, and few have the facilities to conduct follow-ups once the refugees have left camp.

Sometimes the problems arise through apparent misunderstandings. Eglin officials got a call recently to pick up a young male refugee who had been found panhandling near a hamburger stand in Tallahassee, Fla. When they came to retrieve him from a flophouse where the police had put him up, he was sobbing. "My sponsor takes all my money," he told them, "and make me work too hard." On investigation, they found that the sponsor, owner of a ranch near Jacksonville, had indeed taken the refugee's money, and added some of his own, to outfit him in the best young style boots, jeans and shirts—a sartorial blunder that the young Vietnamese neither had sought nor appreciated. When the rancher took off on a two-day business trip and left his sons in charge, the refugee took off, too, and somehow made his way to Tallahassee, on the opposite coast of Florida, he was fuzzy on the details, heading back toward Eglin.

Min has been polishing floors, waxing the car, learning to fry eggs and mix bloody marys for something better than the minimum wage, and according to Strauss he is quite happy in his work. "My wife advertised all over the country for a houseman," Strauss says. "We had a Frenchman once who drank all our booze. This guy is a smile an hour just having him around. He says, 'You put tomato juice in vodka? We're teaching him English and all day he goes around saying, 'Bismarck-demare, blaww-doonree.' They have taken him on outings to Disney World bought him clothes, and plan to put him through school."

"Why shouldn't they take jobs like this?" Strauss asks. "My bookkeeper was a Cuban refugee who used to teach school and she worked as a maid in a hotel for a year when she first came here. Just because these people are from the upper middle class, are we supposed to say, 'So fine, we'll give you food and clothing and shelter till you get an upper-middle-class job?'"

Charles Caldwell, an 80-year-old miner, dropped a silver dollar in a Reno slot machine Sunday and won \$70,338, a record for the machine. "I was just absentmindedly looking around when I heard the bell go off. It's been that way for 15 or 20 years—I'm a lucky guy, it hits."

Author Erica Jong has filed a \$10-million damage suit in Burbank, Calif., seeking to halt production of a film based on her book, "Fear of Flying." Miss Jong said that the director of the film, John Phillips, is not qualified to make the movie.

Ethel Kennedy, widow of Sen. Robert Kennedy, opened the family's Cape Cod compound to 30 underprivileged children last weekend. The children spent one day at the Hyannisport complex swimming and sailing with Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Mrs. Kennedy's sister-in-law, at the helm. Twelve youngsters were invited to stay in town for the weekend—three of them at Mrs. Shriver's. But Mrs. Kennedy didn't stay. "The girls had no room," she explained, "and they're three to a bedroom."

PEOPLE: Christina Onassis

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